

BOLSHEVIK RULE'S COLLAPSE BEGUN ALL OVER RUSSIA

Counter-Revolution Under-
way Throughout Country
Though Unorganised

BULGARIA UNEASY

First Contingent of American
Troops Arrives In
Vladivostok

ENTRY VOCIFEROUS

Japan Announces Decision
To Send Force To Man-
chuli With China

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 13.—The news from Russia is scrappy and confused but it is clear that the German Bolshevik system of government is everywhere collapsing before a country-wide but mostly disorganised counter-revolution, the effects of which will probably be felt in the Baltic Provinces and possibly even in Rumania.

It is reported that Lenin and Trotsky have found Kronstadt unsafe and have gone to Pskoff, where they are under the protection of the German troops.

The German newspapers report a republican movement in Bulgaria.

Amsterdam, August 13.—The *Vossische Zeitung* significantly describes the shifting of the German Embassy to Pskoff as a retreat from Russia and ruefully observes that although Russia is torn by civil war she is still able to find energy and unanimity to tear up the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. The newspapers fear that Germany is being driven on to a fresh war with Russia.

Americans At Vladivostok

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Vladivostok, August 15.—Yesterday the first contingent of American troops docked at mid-afternoon, seven and a half days out of Manila, after an uneventful voyage. In excellent spirits the men crowded the rails and filled the rigging, cheering, and received the cheers of the Allied warships. The crowd on the docks appeared amazed at the vociferous entry of the Americans, contrasting to that of the less demonstrative Allies. The Czechs on the docks returned the greeting in equal measure.

A launch from the U. S. S. Brooklyn picked up the transport early in the morning outside, where it lay fogbound for five hours.

The men remain aboard the transport tonight and are waiting the arrival of two other transports which are due tomorrow, after which it is proposed to hold a general parade.

The Japanese contingents have arrived at Nikolai and are proceeding to the Usuri front.

Vladivostok, August 14.—General Dietrichs today submitted to the representatives of the Allies a memorandum setting forth the urgency of speedier assistance on a larger scale in order to advance to Irkutsk, pointing out that if the Allied forces did not reach Irkutsk within six weeks it will be tantamount to the loss of all the Czech-Slovaks in West Siberia and will leave Russia entirely at the mercy of the Germans.

Japanese Troops To Manchuli

Tokyo, August 13.—Delayed in transmission.—The Government has issued the following statement:

"The attention of the Japanese Government has recently been called to the growing activities of armed German, Austrian and Hungarian prisoners in Siberia along the borders of Manchuria. These prisoners have practically assumed command of the forces of the Soviets and are now pressing upon the Chinese frontier in the direction of the town of Manchuli and the Imjin River of the danger has compelled a large number of the Japanese and Chinese inhabitants of that town to seek refuge in flight. The situation involves a direct menace to Chinese territory and is a no less serious concern to Japan, united as she is with China in bonds of close solidarity.

"The two Governments according-

(Continued on Page 11)

Japanese Riots Becoming Worst In Nation's History; Troops Out In All Big Cities

Are Spreading Toward Tokio Though Papers Are
Forbidden To Mention Them; 30,000 Loot-
ing In Nagoya; Bloodshed In Kobe

An authentic Japanese report from Tokyo last night stated that the Japanese Cabinet was expected to resign on account of the rice riot.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Osaka, August 14.—The latest reports indicate that the rice riots are developing into the most serious in the history of modern Japan. The troops have been called out in nearly every important city. Even the naval station at Matsuyama has been affected, 2,000 workmen in conjunction with the populace having commenced to riot there.

At Kure a mob is raiding the rice shops and a detachment of naval men has been called out to restore order.

It is reported from Osaka that a mob dynamited a rice store and destroyed 2,000 bales of rice and that 20,000 rioters attacked and set fire to the residence of a local plutocrat. One company of infantry has been dispatched to this town.

Spread Toward Tokio

The disturbances are spreading towards Tokyo and trouble has occurred at cities on the way, like Toyohashi and Shizuoka.

At Nagoya, for the fourth night in succession, a mob of 30,000 is still out rioting.

In Osaka some sections of the city did not sleep all night long. All entertainments have been stopped and a brigade of troops are posted at strategic points throughout the city. Soldiers are being dispatched to critical places by automobile and fighting has taken place between the mob and the soldiers. Incendiaries have occurred at several places and at one six houses were burnt down. The soldiers fired on a mob which attacked and attempted to set fire to a dormitory used for the employees of Suzuki & Co. The mob broke the shop-windows in the Shinsei-Bashi, which is the principal street. In one section of the city the mob raided not only the rice shops but also the fuel and provision shops. The Governor of the Prefecture has been holding a conference with General Tachibana, the new Commander of the Fourth Division, who has just arrived.

Disturbances in Osaka, Kobe and other important cities are still going on and even in the very peaceful town of Nara, unprovoked assaults are being made. At Fukuoka, which is the center of the Habuase industry, the rioters at-

tacked the residences of the Mayor and Governor.

All Shops Looted

In Osaka and Kobe the rioters are looting the shops of practically all trades, numerous arrests have been made and a number of people have been wounded or killed. Most of the shops are already closed and tramcar traffic has been suspended. Tonight the inhabitants are ordered to remain indoors after dusk.

This morning's edition of the Osaka Asahi was suppressed on a charge of disturbing public order.

In the evening newspapers it is announced that Baron Iwasaki, the head of the Mitsubishi Co., has made a donation of one million yen to the relief fund. The Osaka Relief Funds have now reached a total of over a million yen. It will be used for selling Korean rice cheaply.

Papers Censored In Tokyo

Tokyo, August 15.—Publication in Tokyo of reports of the riots at Osaka and elsewhere is prohibited.

Kobe, August 14.—The exchanges and some of the banks, offices and works are closed. Late last night disturbances resulted in bloodshed, some persons having been killed and a number injured as the soldiers and police were obliged to use their bayonets and sabers. The mob smashed up an automobile which was being used to transport soldiers. The mob attacked the factories owned by Suzuki and also the residence of the Directors. The offices of Yuasa and Co., another firm importing foreign rice, were attacked but the soldiers prevented their destruction.

Kyoto, August 14.—The situation has quieted down here.

Tokyo, August 14.—Last night batches each consisting of a few hundred rioters paraded the main streets. Violence, however, was limited to smashing shop windows here and there. The police strongly guarded the bridges and parks and also the residences of the Ministers.

It is thought that it will be necessary for the precautions taken by the police to continue in force for some days as the present riotous conditions will no cease despite the conditions fall in the price of rice. Some persons inclined to consider the outbreaks ominous, believing that the high price of rice is only the occasion for venting the antipathy against war which is now feared to be widespread, especially against the profiteers, whose vulgar display of their wealth is provoking indignation everywhere.

GOLD NOTE PROJECT BLOW AT CONSORTIUM?

Also May Be Attempt To Keep
American Banks Out Of
Group

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, August 15.—The conviction is growing that one of the objects of the promulgation of the regulations concerning gold notes is to force the Group Banks to give up their option on the Currency Reform Loan under the 1911 Agreement. By the promulgation of these regulations the Ministry of Finance is able to approach the Group Banks with a cut-and-dried scheme and to ask them whether they wish to support it, which the Group Banks will naturally refuse to do. The inactivity of the avowed intention to pave the way for the adoption of a gold standard is demonstrated by the fact that there is no free gold in the world at the present time or possibly for years to come and therefore it is impossible for China to accumulate a gold reserve. It is believed that the scheme may also be designed to keep the American bankers out of the Group.

CYCLONIC GALES RAGE ALL NIGHT IN HONGKONG

Shipping Is Warned In Time
And No Damage Is
Done

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, August 15.—Cyclonic gales raged all last night but the shipping had received timely warning and taken shelter and there were no losses.

HSU SHU-CHENG'S PRIDE GOES BEFORE A FALL

Tuchuns Turning On Him And
He May Lose All
Offices

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, August 14.—A considerable storm has arisen among the military governors over the activities of Hsu Shu-cheng, the lieutenant of Premier Tuan Chi-jui.

General Chang Hual-chi has presented a petition to the Premier concerning the alleged intrigues of Hsu Shu-cheng which says that the military governors will withdraw their support of the Premier's policy against the South unless Hsu Shu-cheng is denied office in the Government.

It is reported also that General Chang Tso-lin, the military Governor of Fengtien, has dismissed Hsu Shu-cheng from the post of Vice-Commander of the Fengtien troops and is appointing his own man to command the troops newly recruited in Honan for the Fengtien army, which are said to number 25,000.

It is reported that one reason for the anger of the military governors is that when they met at the Tientsin Conference they discovered that Hsu Shu-cheng had separately offered to use his influence to secure the vice-presidency for several of the military governors in return for their good offices.

The Weather

Rain likely today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 94 and the minimum 75.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 91 and 66.6.

American Soldiers Making Attack On Germans



AMERICANS GOING OVER. COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION, SUPPLIES BY U.S. ARMY. American soldiers passing through their own barbed wire on their way to the German trenches. The American artillery has destroyed the enemy's barbed wire defenses, and the boys are leaving for the attack through lanes cut in their own wire.

SITUATION MORE ACUTE FOR U.S. SAILORS' WIVES

Over Hundred Women Here Be-
sieve Authorities For Aid As
Allotments Fail To Come

The dilemma in which something over a hundred wives of enlisted men in the United States Navy have been placed by failure of government pay allotments to arrive is growing more acute every day.

"If it goes much further," said United States Marshal John Kavanagh yesterday as he paused to mop his brow and request half a dozen of the mob of Chinese women to move back a bit and give his writing arm room to operate, "if it grows much more complicated I'll have to rent larger quarters, engage a staff and get a banking corporation to furnish backing."

To date Mr. Kavanagh has listed 116 Chinese wives of men in the Navy, each of whom is clamoring for her allotment from her husband's pay. Some of these women have received a few of their monthly allowances, but none of them has received anything for at least three months and many of them have received nothing for as long as seven and a half months. Many of them have children and tell pitiful tales of youngsters crying from hunger and of household belongings long since pledged to the pawnbroker. These women are chiefly the wives of Chinese sailors, cooks and tin like in the navy service.

But the Chinese women are not the only sufferers. There are seven or eight foreign women, wives of bluejackets, whose plight is scarcely, if at all, better than that of the others.

Yesterday a young Russian girl called on the Acting Marshal for help. She brought with her five pawn tickets as proof that she had reached the end of her ability to support herself and her two children. She was given temporary financial aid and left the office in a tearful hysteria of thankfulness. Her monthly allotment amounts to \$70, but it has been many months since she received it.

It is understood that the Consul officials are in active communication with the Navy Department to clear away the tangle and delay but no word promising relief has come from Washington as yet. The local chapter of the Red Cross has promised help and has already turned over \$800 for distribution among the needy families. In addition to this Mr. Kavanagh has contributed his own part an amount exceeding that of the Red Cross.

"And if I had twice as much I could make good use of it," he said yesterday.

The Red Cross has promised another \$1,000 to aid in the emergency.

ITALIANS CONQUER MOUNTAIN POSITIONS

Occupy Mount Montello And
Neighboring Territory And
Take 100 Prisoners

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 14.—An Italian official communique reports: Under effective concentrations of artillery fire in the Tonale region we carried out thrusts and occupied Mount Montello, Punta di San Matteo and the spur southward of Cima di Gola, taking over a hundred prisoners.

Our batteries set on fire enemy supply depots on the left bank of the Piave.

Proposal Of U.S. For Prisoner Conference Accepted By Berlin

Parley On Treatment And Ex-
change Of Captives To Be
Held Next Month

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 14.—Received by French Wireless Station.—The Swiss Government has transmitted to the Department of State the formal acceptance by Germany of the American proposal for a conference on the treatment and exchange of prisoners to be held at Berne in the middle of September.

BRITAIN RECOGNISES CZECHO-SLOVAKS AS ALLIES

Right Of National Council To
Direct Army Also
Acknowledged

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 13.—Press Bureau.—The Government has issued a declaration that Great Britain regards the Czech-Slovaks as an Allied nation and recognises the unity of the three Czech-Slovak armies as an Allied belligerent army waging regular warfare against Austria-Hungary and Germany. Great Britain also recognises the right of the Czech-Slovak National Council, as the present trustee of the future Czech-Slovak Government, to exercise supreme authority over its army.

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 14.—Received by French Wireless Station.—The recognition by the British Government of the Czech-Slovaks as an independent allied nation arrayed against the Central Powers followed similar action on the part of the Italian Government.

Only recently Mr. Lansing, the Secretary of State, expressed the deep sympathy with which the United States Government views the national aspirations of the Czech-Slovaks and the other oppressed peoples in the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

The President of the Czech-Slovak forces operating with Italy, France and Russia expressed high appreciation of the action of the British Government. He said that it was doubly valuable since it comes after the adoption of a similar course by two other great nations.

The Czech-Slovaks are regarded as the most powerful of the affected people in Austria-Hungary. They inhabit a long stretch of territory on the southern boundary of Germany, and their representatives in the Entente capitals contend that the establishment of an independent Czech-Slovak nation after the war would set up a barrier between Germany and Austria and dissipate the German dream of an open road to Baghdad.

140,000 MORE YOUTHS ORDERED TO REGISTER

Affects All Who Have Reached
21 Since Last Enroll-
ment

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 14.—Received by French Wireless Station.—The Provost Marshal General has ordered the registration on August 24 of all youths who have reached the age of twenty-one years. About 140,000 will thus be available for military service.

BERLIN TRIES TO FORCE FINLAND TO FIGHT ALLIES

Washington Has Report Ulti-
matum Has Been Presented
By Germans

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 14.—Received by French Wireless Station.—A report received by the Department of State from sources considered reliable says that the German Government has addressed an ultimatum to the Finnish Government requiring the Finnish army to prepare to march against the Entente forces on the Murman Coast within two weeks.

Another despatch from Stockholm says that the Russian sailors are declaring that they will fight the German Government rather than give up their ships, or will blow up the Russian navy rather than have it fall into the hands of the Germans.

The despatch also says that Lenin and Trotsky were seen in Kronstadt by Russian sailors.

An official despatch from France says that several Rumanian officers made a long journey through Russia to join the French army.

WEST FRONT CRITICAL, SAYS GERMAN PAPER

Setbacks Have Depressed Popu-
lation, It Declares, Urging
All To Keep Cool

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, August 13.—The Rheinisch Westfaelische Zeitung writes: "Events in the west have taken a critical turn and the faint-hearted have lost all confidence and fear further setbacks. The reports from the west front have undeniably had a depressing influence on many classes of the population." Continuing this paper appeals to all to keep cool.

Other German papers write in a similar strain.

COMMITTEE REPORTS ON TAX FOR LUXURIES

Duty Of Two-Pence Per Shilling
Recommended On Various
Commodities

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 13.—The report of the Committee on the Luxury Tax has been issued. It recommends a duty of two-pence in the shilling on the purchase price of the following: Jewellery, furs, goods, perfumes, pictures, motor cars, grand pianos, player pianos, gramophones, liquors, etc. Meals, if exceeding, breakfast, three shillings, luncheon, five shillings and dinner, ten shillings, and also that a luxury tax shall be levied on clothing and tobacco above a certain fixed minimum.

Railway Shopmen Drawn Back To Work

5,000 Who Entered Other Em-
ployment Return Because Of
Increase In Pay

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 14.—Received by French Wireless Station.—The higher wages recently granted to railway shopmen has resulted in the calling back to railway employment of more than 5,000 men.

FRENCH FORCES LESS THAN MILE FROM LASSIGNY

Win Domination Of Massif
After Day Of Fierce
Fighting

FALL IS ASSURED

German Retreat From No-
yon Is Certain After
Town Is Taken

ROYE DOOMED, TOO

Front Between Ancre And
Avre Is Quiet Pend-
ing Result

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 13.—A semi-official communique reports: Our patient advance by local actions has brought us within less than a mile from Lassigny, whose wooded clump of heights protects Noyon and commands the communications between the valley of the Oise and the valley of the Ailette. Hence the desperate resistance of the enemy, but our grip is tightening and shortly will result in a close encirclement of the position. Our troops are biting into and reducing all sides of the mass which will fall at the chosen moment.

The lull on the rest of the front between the Ancre and the Avre is the inevitable entracte between two maneuvers. Meanwhile there is ceaseless activity in our lines in preparation for fresh successes.

Yesterday the battle was marked by an interval of pause between the Ancre and the Oise, which was normal after four days of uninterrupted fighting and continued advance.

Germans Counter-attack

The enemy, to avoid still greater disaster, made tremendous efforts to keep Roye and the line from Chaumes to Noyon and therefore counter-attacked, but the divisions of the German reserve army were unable to gain an inch of ground.

Roye is threatened by the Allied troops and Lassigny is no better situated. Besides this, south of the Somme the British took up their positions at Proyart. Anyway, whether the Germans evacuate Roye and Lassigny or not they will have experienced a formidable check. If they are forced to yield they will lose their principal bases for their offensive against Paris besides losses of material, provisions and men. If they succeed in keeping their positions on the present line by costly efforts it will only be after having exposed the important part of their reserves to our fire.

The official communique issued this evening reports:

During the day we renewed our attacks between the Mats and the Oise and, despite a strong resistance, made some progress northeast of Gury. We gained a footing in Plesier-de-Roye and reached Belval.

Further east we carried our lines to two kilometers north of the village of Cambronne.

Peronne and Chaumes Burning

The correspondent of *Le Petit Journal* at the British front says that Chaumes, Carboneil, Suzanne, Mericourt and Peronne are burning.

Paris, August 14.—The French official communique issued this afternoon reports:

Between the Avre and the Oise there has been active mutual artillery fire, notably in the Roy-sur-Matz and Conchy-le-Po sectors.

On the Vesle front raids by the enemy were without result.

A French raid in the region of Meunil-les-Hurlus yielded us prisoners.

French Hold Whole Massif

London, August 13.—Reuter's agency learns that the French now hold the whole of Massigny Massif, which commands the town of Lassigny and the valley of the Divette and also the district to the north. The total number of guns captured now numbers 650, of which 400 were secured by the British.

The French gains of the Lassigny Massif have already forced the Germans to evacuate a long line of trenches in the valley of the Oise and further evacuations are inevitable at a very early date. As soon as his artillery can be moved up Noyon will be under the fire of the

French guns, upon which road transport on the whole network of roads around Noyon will become a difficult problem for the enemy.

Lassigny Massif was the hinge of the old German positions in the whole angle. Now the hinge has burst the whole angle must yield. This effect should begin to materialize within forty-eight hours.

Moyle's Capture Expected Soon
Military experts state that the evacuation of Moyle is to be expected very shortly as the town is under a cross-fire.

Earlier—Reuter's agency learns that the French have almost reached the crest of the Lassigny Massif, which they now command, although the Germans still retain the highest point in the north-east corner.

It will take the French some time to work down the far side and get up their artillery, when the enemy's communications with Roye and Cottes (?) will be under observed artillery fire. Full developments therefore are not expected to take place immediately.

Reuter's Agency learns this evening that the French are now consolidating their gains in Lassigny Ridge although the latest news indicates that the Germans still hold one point of it.

Up to the present thirty-three divisions have been identified in the present battle, of which thirteen belong to the enemy's reserves. The Germans are now reduced to the dangerous expedient of taking divisions from other parts of the front.

The latest authoritative figures concerning the captures made by the Allied forces are 31,000 prisoners and 675 guns. Both figures are regarded as conservative estimates.

It is considered that the Germans will not be able to launch a big attack for some time on another front owing to shortage of man-power.

It is confirmed that the enemy is burning Peronne and Chaulnes and the villages between them.

Americans Attack On Vesle
On the Vesle front very vigorous fighting continues, the Germans contenting themselves with defending their positions against the attacks of the American forces.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reported this evening: General Humbert, whose front, as the result of those days of progress, now faces east instead of north, again attacked Lassigny or Thiescourt Massif today.

His left, heavily counter-attacked, remained on the defensive but his right pushed forward all round the western and southern edges of this little Switzerland and reached Plessier de Roye Park and the village of Beival, where the same army under the command of General Humbert stopped von Hutier's rush last March after one of the bloodiest fights of the year.

The battle today raged till the evening, when the French held St. Claude Farm and Ecouvillon, two of the most important points of the massif.

The fighting was extremely difficult, the enemy holding the front thinly and with almost as many machine-guns as men. Their whereabouts was very difficult to locate. The enemy is filling the valleys, passes and woods with mustard gas. The French, fighting their way with rifles and grenades, are advancing in the broken country by infiltration. The tactics employed by the enemy indicate that he is retiring to a not distant line of defense.

Enemy Holding On Desperately
Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reports this afternoon:

The enemy is desperately clinging to the western and southern edges of Thiescourt Hills between Lassigny and the Oise. The key to the whole position is St. Claude Farm, on a hill 500 feet high just east of Mareuil-Lanotte, which dominates the whole region. Yesterday the French obtained a footing in Brest, further north between Gury and Boile-des-Loges, the Germans hold a line of old entrenchments stuffed with machine-guns.

The capture of Boile-des-Loges yesterday morning was carried out with magnificent dash. In the afternoon the German counter-attacked and recaptured a part of the wood. Several thousands of prisoners have been taken by the French since August 8, including three colonels, and also over 200 guns, including some of heavy caliber, 1,400 machine-guns, a great number of minenwerfer and other munitions. The number of prisoners and guns captured increases hourly.

The French air-bombing squadrons played a very effective part in the battle, taking over the role of the heavy artillery and receiving information from the swift scouting machines hovering over the enemy lines.

Prior to the great attack on Lassigny, one of our air scouts noticed dense columns of men and transport pouring through that village towards the front. The French sent 121 planes to attack them. Twenty-seven tons of bombs were dropped on the Germans in the streets of Lassigny, men and horses killed, fires started, the streets blocked with wrecked wagons and the march of the German columns retarded for hours.

The American official communique issued this afternoon reports: Our aviators successfully bombed the railroad yards at Longuyon, Dommary, Barancourt and Conflans. All our machines returned.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports this afternoon: The Allied drive from Montdidier to north of the Somme has reached a comparatively quiet stage. The enemy is still hurrying up reinforcements and employing gas to the limit of his capacity.

German Reserves At Roye
His main concentration of reserves is around Roye which he is manifestly anxious to retain, at least for the present. The Australians have been fighting in the region of Proyart and St. Germain Wood. They met with a strong resistance backed by numerous machine-guns at Madame Wood. The Canadians also improved their positions on the right of their front. An order signed by von Ludendorff

which has been captured lately indicates the anxiety of the German High Command regarding man-power. It is dated June 25. Another order practically admits that the Allies hold the supremacy of the air.

Since August 8 well over thirty divisions must have been heavily engaged by the British, American and French forces.

German Losses 360,000
Since Foch Struck Back

The total of the German casualties on the western front since the beginning of Marshal Foch's counter-offensive is about 360,000 and the guns lost during the same time total about 1,200. Prisoners state that in more than one place the drafts lately sent to reinforce the infantry were composed largely of men from the artillery.

The enemy has removed or destroyed a large number of aerodromes in the Somme area which has somewhat disorganized his air service.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

The battle-front has been comparatively quiet except for increased hostile artillery.

We took prisoners at different points. Raiding and patrol activity is reported from southward of the Scarpe, northward of Robecq and in the neighborhood of Vieux-Berquin.

Since August 8 the French First Army and the British Fourth Army have captured over 25,000 prisoners including 500 officers, among whom were eight regimental commanders. They also took 600 guns, including many of heavy caliber, several thousand machine-guns, numerous trench mortars, three complete trains and vast stocks of stores.

Aviation.—There has been much fighting in the air. We brought down thirty and drove down seven enemy machines out of control.

We dropped forty-five tons of bombs during the day, the stations at Peronne and Cambrai being heavily assailed. Twelve British machines are missing.

Quiet On Haig's Front
London, August 14.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

The hostile artillery was active during the night on the battle-front but there was no infantry action. We repulsed local attacks in the Dickebusch sector at midday on Tuesday and there was a considerable hostile artillery bombardment in this neighborhood during the night and also northward of Kemmel.

We took a few prisoners in a successful raid in the neighborhood of Alette. Our patrols progressed in the Vieux-Berquin sector and established our line eastward of the village, taking a number of prisoners.

Our line advanced slightly eastward of Meteren.

Allies' Captures Total
38,000 And 1,000 Guns

Paris, August 14.—The newspapers point out that the 28,000 prisoners and 400 guns mentioned in the official communique issued by Sir Douglas Haig last night include only the captures made by the armies under General Sir Henry Rawlinson and General Debeney, to which should be added the 10,000 prisoners and 400 guns captured by General Humbert's army.

Ludendorff Order Admits
Shortage of Man-Power

London, August 15.—The following amplifies the captured order signed by General von Ludendorff and dated June 25, which was mentioned in a message from Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters today. The whole purport of the order deals with the necessity of economizing man-power. "Owing to our reduced strength in line it will practically be impossible to make the front-line a continuous line of trenches but it will almost always be found possible to create centers of resistance concealed from 'No Man's Land.'"

The order issued by the headquarters of the German Air Force confessing the supremacy of the Allies in the air reads:

"All regiments have repeatedly complained that the low-flying enemy aeroplanes are not interfered with by our fighter machines. It is pointed out that the headquarters aircraft resources are so low and the machine available so busily engaged in reconnaissance work that they cannot be expected to engage enemy low-flying machines. The infantry must arrange its own defense against aircraft. The brigade has decided in future that complaints from units that have been harassed by low-flying machines will not be forwarded."

KING GEORGE SPENDS WEEK AT THE FRONT

Visits Sectors Of Hardest Fighting And Sees All Allied Commanders

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 15.—The King tonight returned to London from France where he had spent a very strenuous week on the Western Front. He covered many hundreds of miles to see all that was possible of the immense military machine. His Majesty lunched with the King and Queen of the Belgians and visited Sir Douglas Haig, General Pershing, Marshal Foch and a number of French, American and British Generals. He conferred a K. C. B. upon General Debeney and spent a whole day with the 4th British Army during which he traversed much of the newly won territory.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, writing yesterday, states:

The King arrived in France on the 5th. He immediately inspected the methods of landing heavy material like tanks, big guns and locomotives, inspected the base-depots, motored to the casualty clearing station and chatted with the wounded fresh from the fighting.

Then followed a strenuous tour of the front, the King covering an average of 100 miles a day in wet and dreary weather. Everywhere he was cheered by the troops and civilians. Once the road was shelled as His Majesty passed. Visits to the instruction camps, forestry schools and aerodromes were items on the long program. The King lunched with President Poincare and Sir Douglas Haig on the 7th.

A very interesting day on the 10th was a demonstration by tanks of every type.

American troops, labor battalions, the Portuguese division, and the Australian aerodrome were among the units inspected.

The King attended a special inter-denominational service on the 11th which was held within sound of the guns, after which he reviewed the troops, witnessing a march past in which twenty British corps divisions and an American division were represented.

His Majesty returned to England on the 13th.

Paris, August 14.—The tour of His Majesty King George included visits to Amiens and Villers-Bretonneux, and also the Roye road, where His Majesty warmly congratulated the French troops in the sector adjoining the front of the British attack.

American Addresses Children Of Alsace

Tells Them Provinces Torn From France Must Be Returned

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 13.—At a distribution of prizes to school children at Thann, in the reconquered part of Alsace, Mr. John Wear, formerly of the United States Steel Products Company, addressed the assembly, saying:

"What we wish is the establishment of a reign of law based on the consent of the governed and supported by the organized opinion of humanity. The restitution of Alsace-Lorraine is necessary. To us Americans this restitution appears as a symbolic resume of the motives which decided the entry of the United States in the war."

22 Chinese Arrested In A Gambling Raid

Twenty-two Chinese were arrested by the police in raid on a Chinese gambling den on Nanking Road last night. The raid was conducted by Chief Inspector Vaughn and Detective Sergeant Yorke, assisted by a squad of Chinese police.

China Naval Attaches For Japan And America

Reuter's Pacific Service.
Peking, August 14.—The Cabinet yesterday decided to appoint naval attaches to the Chinese Legations at Washington and Tokio.



Groaning laboriously from time to time and shifting his basket from arm to arm, Zien Nau-kau, tottering down the Yangtze Road, excited the compassion of Chinese Police Constable No. 1195.

"My good man," said he, "what are you lugging about in this basket that gives you such exertion?"

"Ah, it's nothing," said Zien nervously. "Nothing but a little sugar I'm taking home to the family."

"You must be in extremely feeble health," commented the cop, "if such a small cargo of sugar gives you such a list to port. Let me help you a bit."

Without minding Zien's protests the kindhearted policeman transferred the basket to his own arm. As he did so a harsh metallic clashing occurred in the depths of the receptacle. The C. P. C. peered beneath the cover. The basket was full of scrap iron.

"Well," said Zien in explanation during yesterday's session at the Mixed Court, "there was sugar in the basket at first. I traded it for the iron to a man in Pootung."

But it was proven that the metal had suddenly disappeared from the Old Dock and the circumstances seemed to warrant giving Zien two weeks in the Municipal jail.

Kipling Was Right
"Kipling was right," muttered C.P.C. 138 to himself the other evening, "there's something in this phantom 'richa business.'"

C.P.C. 138 was returning to his beat on Amoy Road and it was 1 o'clock in the morning, a propitious hour for ghosts and strange occurrences, especially during the 14th moon of the year. He had just been to the station to turn over an iron bar to the sergeant and make a report. The report stated that as he was walking his beat he had seen a man in a richa carrying an iron bar. He had stopped the vehicle and accosted the man, but the man had fled sud-

denly into the gloom, leaving the bar.

And here the C. P. C. was, back on his beat—and there was the richa trundling past the same old spot with the identical man and, seemingly, the identical iron bar, riding along in it. Resolutely putting down all ghostly apprehensions, the C. P. C. hurried himself upon the richa. This time he got the iron bar with one hand and the man with the other. The next morning it developed that the iron bars belonged to the Shanghai Municipal Council's Soochow Road yard and that there were eight others missing besides the two gathered in by C. P. C. 138.

Dzen Da-vung, the captive, insisted that he had been given the bar by a priest who requested him to escort it to a place on Kaffeng Road, but it wasn't good enough to save him from six weeks' internment behind an entirely different brand of iron bars.

Brief And To The Point
"He was riding up and down East Yalu Road on a bicycle, with both hands off the handle bars," said the policeman.

"There was a very brisk wind and it took both hands to keep my hat on my head," responded Fong Da-fao.

"Fined \$5," interposed the Court.

Finland Diet Decides To Have A Monarchy

Formalities Being Taken For Election Of King For New Country

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 13.—The Stockholm correspondent of the Times states that the majority of the Finnish diet favors a monarchy for Finland and the necessary formalities are now being taken for the election of a king.

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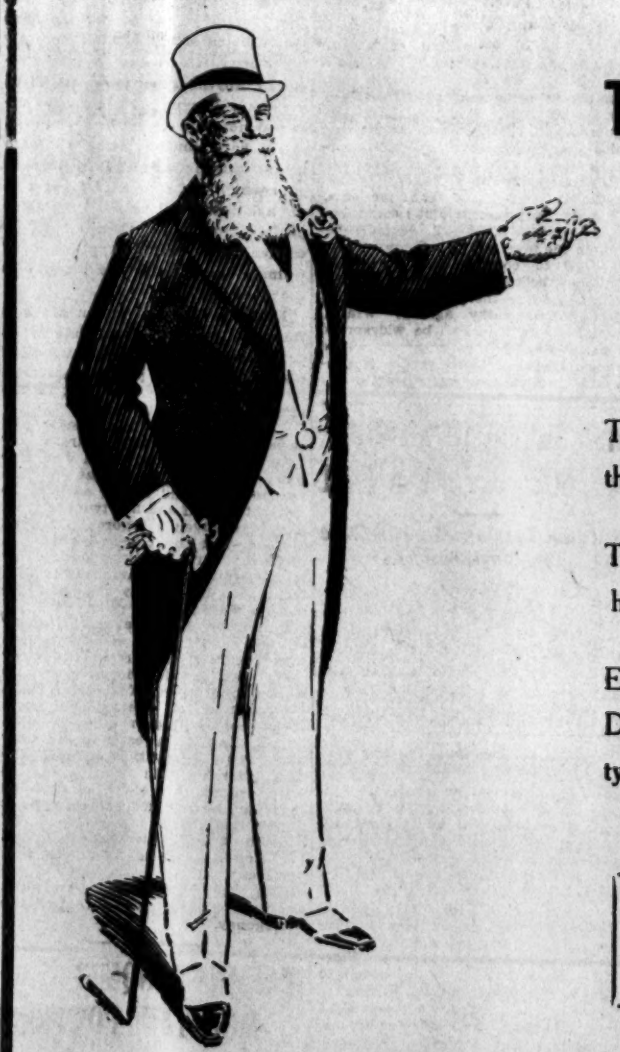
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RED CROSS NURSE BACK FROM URALS

Lady Azgapatian Returns After
Two Years' Work in De-
solate Region

TASK MEN CANNOT DO Cossacks And Moujik Became As Children Under Influence Of Woman's Hand

New York, June 28.—Lady Anne Azgapatian has returned to America after two years' service with a hospital unit attached to the Army of the Caucasus under Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolaevich. Born in Russia, she lived in Indiana for eight years. At the outbreak of the war she, with her husband, Gen. Azgapatian, who was once Aide-de-Camp to Mosaffar-ed-Din Shah, grandfather of the present boy Emperor of Persia, enlisted in the Imperial Red Cross Society and was assigned to duty among the Russian wounded in Central Persia. And there, among the Cossacks, the moujiks and the soldiers of the Ural Mountains, she came to know how vital a part in the world war the Red Cross nurse is playing.

"They are performing a task that cannot be performed by men," she says. "No matter how expert or dextrous the hand of a man may be, it lacks that touch, that gift, that mother's touch, which every man craves when he is wounded. Especially in this so in the wilder and more isolated countries, where there is no sufficient and efficient medical care, the work of caring for the wounded cannot be complete unless there is the woman's hand to round out the corners and take the loneliness from the sufferer's life. Even the Cossacks—and I speak of them only because they are supposed to be the most untamed of all troops except the Turks—become as children under the softening influence of the Red Cross nurse."

Conversion Of A Cossack

Here Lady Anne cited the case of a strapping young Cossack named Vassile. When his regiment was first stationed with the Russians in the district he was considered the Bruin Brummel of the entire village. He swaggered down the streets, with a tooth, and was so pleased with himself and his height that he scorned boots with heels. As for the girls in the village, he scorned even the prettiest of them, and this disdain reached even to the Red Cross nurses. "But, oh, what a change when he was wounded! I was one of his nurses and he used to follow me with his eyes all over the ward. And when, in answer to the pleading in his glance, I would go to his bed just to give him a pat on the head or a smile, the joy in those dark eyes of his, in which I knew the light would soon go out, more than paid for any sacrifice or hardship I might have gone through."

When Vassile was near his end he called to Lady Anne and she answered. Just as he slipped from life he took her wrist and pulled her toward him, whispering, "Ma'shka, Ma'shka moye" (Mother, Mother mine).

A St. Louis Armenian

"There was another Cossack from the Urala brought in suffering from a gangrened leg. His first words on coming from under the anaesthetic after its amputation were: 'Sister, sister' (Little Sister)."

Of a young Armenian who was fighting with the Russian forces Lady Anne tells:

"As a result of exposure and fever he was sent to the hospital in a delirium. The interpreters of eight languages tried in vain to discover his nationality. I was standing by his bed talking when a weak and pleading voice asked in very good English: 'Sister, please give me a drink.' He proved to be an Armenian by the name of Maroutian. For five years he had lived in St. Louis, where he had worked in a box factory. Out of his \$22 weekly wages he had saved enough to return to Armenia, where he brought a farm and cattle and built a good home for his wife and children. He prospered until the war broke out and the Turks came, burning his home, striding his cattle and killing his wife and two children. "It was from there he came to the village of Khosrova, where we were stationed, bringing his old father, all that was left of his family. It was winter, they had no place to stay, no food and no means of keeping warm. He did the only thing possible in such circumstances—stole the wool to keep his father from freezing to death. The wool belonged to the commanding officer and Maroutian was arrested. That is how he came to the hospital, a desperate and discouraged man. He stayed with us a month. I intervened with the commanding officer and obtained his pardon. The last day he was with us he called me over and in a whisper said: 'Here, sister, for you.' He opened a little bag about his neck and took out an American silver dollar, his only possession. Of course I didn't take it, but from the time of his release, whenever I passed through the village, he would gather all the boys he could find and follow me saying: 'There's the sister who saved my life.'"

A Trying Journey

"Our unit was located in the heart

of Western Persia. The railroad only went as far as the foot of Mount Ararat. Beyond that we had to make our way as best we could. We found a Moslem driver, carriage and two horses and started early in the morning. Toward the middle of the morning we reached the great table land. It was intense cold at that altitude and the road led over sand and hills. The sand drifted in our ears and eyes, whitening our eyelashes and eyebrows and irritating our lungs. Everywhere we saw the imprint of bears and wolves. After a day and a half, during which we had no time to eat, although we saw to it that our horses were fed and given water, we started to sneeze and forget our weariness. I suppose it was the first time in the history of the region that 'Old Black Joe' had echoed over the vast desert. At night, numb and cold, hungry and thirsty, we had reached the point when we didn't care what happened to us. But at last, in passing through a little village we saw an Armenian priest with a lantern in his hand entering the doorway. You can always tell an Armenian priest by his comical hat, the shape of Mount Ararat, with the cross in front. We called to him and he came to us. And as our carriage rolled on we heard his voice following us through the darkness—'Bless you and your mission, my children!'

Message To Sister Here

"You should see how these girls live. They never think of themselves although separated from family and friends with no mail, no literature, with food to which they are totally unaccustomed in America, with desolate plains about them and four mud walls for a home."

"Lady Anne Azgapatian's real message to her sister nurses in America is this:

"Every sick and wounded Russian soldier in the Western country had one thought, and that was to get in the hands of the Americans. And why? Because of the Red Cross nurses. That hospital unit is famous throughout the Caucasus. I have seen two and three thousand refugees at a time who, when they heard I was from America, almost mobbed me, shouting: 'Oh, God, bless the American nurses! And I, knowing the great need for more American nurses, must ask: 'Nurses of America, are you earning that blessing? Let your conscience answer.'"

SHELL SHOCK NOT SERIOUS

Physically Sound Soldiers Are Im-
mune, Allied Surgeons Find

Paris, July 1.—Shell shock is not now regarded as serious by the experienced British and French army surgeons. Their experience shows that shell shock is not suffered by the best, physically sound, soldiers, and that those who are afflicted either have neurotic tendencies or are otherwise suffering. Soldiers affected by shell shock are sent back to service in a short time.

A report on these conclusions was given at a research meeting of American army doctors held here. The meeting was addressed by Colonel Thomas W. Salmon of the British Army, Dr. Ernest P. Dupre, Dr. Pierre Marie, and Dr. Joseph P. Babinski, celebrated French neurologists.

Major Gen. Sir John Rose Bradford, consulting physician with the British Expeditionary Forces in France, speaking on chest wounds, said that deaths from that cause had been considerably reduced by the use of new surgical methods in opening the chest for the removal of foreign matter carried into the body by the bullet. He described several experiences in the British Army, selecting cases for treatment, operation, or medicine.

Professor Theodore, who invented several surgical instruments for the treatment of chest wounds, described the technique of operations used in the French service. Colonel A. B. Saltau of the British Army and Professor Pierre Duval of the French Hospital Service also spoke.

HOMES DRY TO SOLDIERS

New Rule Forbids Serving Liquor
To Them As Guests

Washington, July 1.—Furnishing liquor to officers and men of the army within private homes is prohibited under new regulations formulated by President Wilson and Secretary Baker, and made public tonight by the Commission on Training Camp Activities.

Dry zones around every camp where as many as 250 men are stationed for more than thirty days are also established.

All Over The Far East

Of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Feast, who have just arrived in Shanghai to become residents of our exciting and perspiring town. The Japan Chronicle says: Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Feast have just sailed from Kobe to live at Shanghai, after residing in the former port for 21 and 19 years respectively. During their long residence in Kobe both Mr. and Mrs. Feast have been actively interested in amateur musical and dramatic affairs, and were for years closely associated with the now moribund Kobe choral society and the Kobe social circle. Both, too, were active members of the Kobe A. D. C., and have appeared in many productions with considerable success. Mr. Feast has been choirmaster at All Saints Church for some 20 years, and on leaving Kobe for a trip home some years ago was presented with a handsome ebony and silver baton by members of the choir. Mr. Feast has been an active member of the St. George's Society, and for many years kindly acted as honorary auditor of innumerable statements of accounts of various institutions. Mrs. Feast has been an active member of the Kobe lawn tennis club and its hon. secretary, and during the war has been closely associated with the Kobe British Women's Patriotic League, of which she was hon. secretary and treasurer until quite recently, when she was the recipient of a unique honor, being made a Dame of the Order of the British Empire in recognition of her work in connection with Queen Mary's Needlework Guild and for the troops. Mr. and Mrs. Feast take with them the good wishes of many friends in Kobe, who regret that Mr. Feast's transference to the Shanghai office of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire breaks a long and pleasant association with the Japan port.

At a largely-attended meeting of British residents of Yokohama, held at the Board of Trade rooms at the call of the Consul-General, to consider the question of how many more men can be spared for military service without jeopardizing British trade interests, it was unanimously decided to elect by ballot three residents to serve as an advisory committee to the Consul-General. As the result of the ballot taken during the last few days, says the Japan Gazette, the following have been elected: Messrs. L. Pollard, Edw. S. Wilkinson, and W. E. Gooch. Commenting on the above, the Japan Chronicle says: The arrange-

ments at the senior port appear to have been sadly muddled. "With a temperature of about 100°," said one who was present, "we were huddled—hundreds of us—in a room with 45 chairs." Whether the crowding or the heat was responsible we do not know, but the result is a pen to have been very animated. The question was raised of provision for wives and children of married men called up, and some very strong comments were made concerning the laxity of officialdom in endeavoring to obtain some satisfactory solution of a problem. The outcome of the discussion was a resolution to appoint a tribunal in the form of an advisory council of three (to assist the Consul), but all heads of firms or employers of men of military age to be excluded from nomination for the council."

The Italian Ambassador in Tokio has sent to General Diaz, Commander-in-Chief of the Italian Army, the sum of ¥11,000, being the result of a subscription made among the members of the Italian Colony in Japan, numbering 33, towards a fund for a patriotic demonstration on behalf of the troops who so bravely defended the Piave, inflicting severe losses on the retreating enemy in several victorious battles.

At the prisoners' camp at Aonohama, Kato-gun, Hyogo Prefecture, it was discovered on the morning of July 22, that a naval prisoner had committed suicide by throwing himself into a well in the compound. Severe nostalgia and the apparent remoteness of release on the conclusion of the war are given as the probable reasons for the suicide. The funeral was held at the military cemetery at Takakamura, Shikamazu, Hyogo Prefecture, and the authorities have taken steps to send the ashes to Germany.

There are over 400 prisoners at the Aonohama Camp, where they have already spent 3½ years. It is said that almost all of them are suffering from nervous breakdown. In order to make life less monotonous the authorities recently appealed to the prisoners to take down the high fences around the camp to enable the prisoners to enjoy the scenery. It is reported that the authorities are favorably considering the appeal.

It is reported in the Japanese papers, says The Japan Chronicle, that the Chinese Chamber of Com-

merce at Shanghai has forwarded a memorial to Mr. Ariyoshi, the Japanese Consul-General, requesting his good offices in reminding the Tokio Government of the grave harm done to the Chinese in general by the supply of funds from Japan to the Peking Government.

The memorial begins by referring regretfully to the long prevalence of civil commotion in China owing to the autocratic rule of the military party at Peking, and proceeds to point out that the prolongation of civil strife, which is as harmful to Japanese interests as to those of Chinese merchants, is entirely owing to the many loans the Chinese Government has raised from other countries. According to newspapers, the memorial says, as many as eleven loans have already been raised, most of them in Japan. These loans are raised for the pretended purpose of currency reform and other good pur-

poses, but as a matter of fact are being wasted in military expenditure. In this way Japanese capital is being widely invested in China only to add to the miseries of the Chinese, instead of helping them.

While admitting Japan is actuated in this matter by a desire to further Sino-Japanese friendship, it is regrettable that the Japanese Government takes little trouble to consult the wishes of the bulk of the Chinese people, its attention being confined to negotiations with the Peking Government. If this state of things is allowed to go on, the memorialists fear that harmonious co-operation between Japanese and Chinese merchants may become difficult.

Apart from the question as to which of the contending parties—North and South—is in the right, Chinese merchants are unanimous in the belief that the true cause of the

prolongation of the civil conflict is in the continuous supply of funds to the Peking Government from outside sources, and on this point the views of the European and American Press are in agreement with Chinese opinion.

The memorialists desire that Mr. Ariyoshi, who has won universal respect among Chinese merchants during his long term as Consul-General at Shanghai, and who they believe must be fully acquainted with the sentiments of Chinese merchants, will lay before his Government these facts with a view to putting an effective stop to further evils arising from loan contracts.

The Chief Secretary of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce is reported to have notified similar institutions throughout the country of the above representation, asking for their support to the stand taken by the Shanghai Chamber.

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DERNBURG SUPPORTS A LEAGUE FOR PEACE

Wants It On An Economic Basis
So That Germany Will
Get Raw Materials

PROPOSES WORLD 'RATION' Former German Colonial Minister Urges International Allotment Of Supplies

New York, July 2.—Although Count von Helldorf, Imperial Chancellor of the German Empire, may scoff, or "smile skeptically," as he recently has been reported to have done in Reichstag speeches and newspaper interviews at the idea of a league of nations to maintain peace after the war, Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former Colonial Minister and a leading spokesman of the big German trading interests, insists upon the practicability and advantages of such a plan.

In a lengthy article printed in the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna and briefly mentioned in a Geneva cablegram on June 5, Dr. Dernburg, after paying tribute to the effectiveness of the blockade enforced by the Allies, recalls the utterances of American and Allied statesmen regarding the application of this principle after the war, and, as quoted by The London Times, goes on:

"Our reply can only be this: The Central Powers are fighting for their integrity and for capacity to develop, and as they are industrious peoples, hindered supply at all times—or everything that we generally comprehend in the term 'freedom of the seas'—is indispensable to this end. A peace that does not make effective provision for this freedom is no peace that the Central Powers can conclude, nor will such a peace be concluded by them, unless the Entente should be able to administer to us the 'knockout blow'."

Fears Contact Of Endurance

"Lord Lansdowne, who, if we judge him by his whole earlier attitude, is the most 'English' among our advisers, recently expressed a doubt whether, if the war ended in a peace not of understanding but of subjection, it would after all be the Entente that would be in a position to act in accordance with Lloyd George's famous precept and, therefore, the Entente abides by its threat, and it proves impossible to carry out through the supply of raw materials as a condition of peace, then the war will merely continue, and it becomes a question of whether the Central Powers are economically strong enough to continue to endure being cut off from the sources of raw material. For the fact that the Entente Powers are not our equals in the military sense is now more certain than ever."

"There can be no doubt but that in this direction our prospects have extraordinarily improved. A vast territory lies open before us in the east, time and patience will be needed in order to organize our supplies from that quarter, but as we alone hold in our own hands the highways of supply we can exclude any competition by others and strike our roots deep into the interior of Asia. Equally little doubtful is the fact that our enemy's provisioning prospects are continually becoming darker, since in the enemy countries the scarcity of foodstuffs is gradually assuming the same acute forms as in Central Europe; and so we shall be able to say that since, in general, as regards transport, foodstuffs take priority over raw materials, the supply of the latter, too, must be running short, in the case, at any rate, of some among our enemies."

Nevertheless, Dr. Dernburg seems quite clear in his belief that the threatened boycott would weigh heavily in the peace scales, even when balanced against the territorial gains of the Central Powers. Not the return of all the German colonies, "with a good slice of Africa thrown in," could enable the Central Powers to satisfy their own requirements in raw material. Neutral sources of supply are scarce and inadequate, he admits, and, as nearly all the world has ranged itself on the side of Germany's enemies, there is nothing to prevent all these countries from maintaining their war legislation after the conclusion of peace. He then says:

"England and her dominions have already made a beginning by recently adopting the Nonferrous Metals Act, which provides that for five years after the conclusion of peace all non-ferrous metals in the British Empire—that is to say, just the very metals that we need—may be sold only in accordance with the prescriptions of the Board of Trade. Notwithstanding the tremendously flourishing growth of our substitute industry, the peace in the east will not be able to afford us fully equivalent compensation for the trade with three-quarters of the world and the failure of these sources of raw materials. As there are still a large number of persons who look at things only from the point of view of the situation as presented by the war map in Europe, this remainder is not inappropriate."

The coming peace, therefore, must include as one of its most important points the reopening and permanent keeping open of the market and raw materials areas for the Central Powers, who also for many years past have shown an overweening bias—in a word, the freedom of the seas must be secured."

Hopes For Bargain With Allies
Dr. Dernburg goes on to argue that the Central Powers likewise have something to barter, not the least being the German chemical products, of which, in his opinion, American agriculture in particular is coming more and more to stand in need. The Germans, moreover, will find in the Russian and further East compensation for the loss of many products. The trumps, therefore, are not all in one hand.

An understanding, he thinks, should be all the easier. "With Moltke," he does not believe in the probability of a war of annihilation on the part of either the Central or the Entente Powers, but rather that a general exhaustion will supervene. "This exhaustion," he says, "is in the nature of a reasonable and readiness for an understanding which have for years been present in the Central Powers do not also infect our enemies."

The whole world is in the same state, he asserts, including the United States, with its transport and ship-building difficulties. As regards consumption, every nation is so to speak "living on its own fat." On the basis of the German Admiralty returns, Dr. Dernburg estimates that in ships and cargoes alone the Central Powers last year destroyed the equivalent of over \$5,000,000,000. In his opinion, the universal scarcity of shipping will not be made good even by the re-entry

of the British and German mercantile marines.

Dr. Dernburg reaches his main theme, an economic League of Nations, by the following stages: The Central Powers have not dropped the idea of a League of Nations and of international arbitration. "The reply to the Papal Note still binds our Governments today." The necessity for such arrangements exists and "if the freedom of the seas is laid down in treaties of peace, which must embrace some thirty sovereign States, this principle must also be guaranteed."

Herr Dernburg rejects the German assumption that "the whole of this world is pleased at the prospect of being able to resume business intercourse with the Central Powers," and adds:

"Freedom of the seas and the supply of raw materials, therefore, must not only be demanded, but it must be possible, if need be to extort them by force. This applies all round. So, too, with our exports to the raw material countries, since only this trade can be maintained, and it is in State hands, which large imports of raw materials are not feasible."

World Rationing Suggested

On the conclusion of peace the world will realize that the stocks of raw materials are low, and that a considerable part of them is in State hands. The whole world, therefore, will have to ration itself, Dr. Dernburg says, on a plan which he outlines as follows:

All countries shall formally agree that raw materials are to be distributed, shipped, and paid for in accordance with previously determined principles, under the auspices of an international distribution committee invested with arbitral powers. Such an arrangement cannot be forced through, sword in hand, and with the weapons of war. The establishment of the ration standard will be difficult, but problems even more difficult have been solved.

Eventually it will come to this: that a large part of the world's shipping will sail under uniform control; that the output of a large number of raw materials by the separate States within their borders for the common benefit will be promoted, if necessary, by force; and that a common basis of adjustment of goods and of money will be created. In other words, the distribution of raw materials and of part of the goods for general consumption will have to remain for a certain period, limited as far as possible but not brief, in the hands of the States."

OFFERS TO FLY TO EUROPE

Clifford Proctor Ready To Undertake Trip
New York, June 27.—The Aero Club of America has announced a plan for the projected transatlantic airplane flight announced yesterday that in addition to offers of services received from a number of American aviators, a cable message had been received from Clifford Proctor, an American aviator now in England. In his message, Proctor says he is ready to undertake the voyage to the Azores and then on to Paris. Lieutenant Belloni, representative of the Caproni interests in this country, according to Aero Club officials, understands that there are at least 100 Italian aviators ready to attempt the long flight.

But the question of pilots, it is added, is not the one which is troubling the promoters of the flight. At present the matter of finding the airplane and motor capable of making the distance without mishap and systematizing a working organization on this side of the Atlantic is under consideration.

Nevertheless, Dr. Dernburg seems quite clear in his belief that the threatened boycott would weigh heavily in the peace scales, even when balanced against the territorial gains of the Central Powers. Not the return of all the German colonies, "with a good slice of Africa thrown in," could enable the Central Powers to satisfy their own requirements in raw material. Neutral sources of supply are scarce and inadequate, he admits, and, as nearly all the world has ranged itself on the side of Germany's enemies, there is nothing to prevent all these countries from maintaining their war legislation after the conclusion of peace. He then says:

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The coming peace, therefore, must include as one of its most important points the reopening and permanent keeping open of the market and raw materials areas for the Central Powers, who also for many years past have shown an overweening bias—in a word, the freedom of the seas must be secured."

Herr Dernburg rejects the German assumption that "the whole of this world is pleased at the prospect of being able to resume business intercourse with the Central Powers," and adds:

"Freedom of the seas and the supply of raw materials, therefore, must not only be demanded, but it must be possible, if need be to extort them by force. This applies all round. So, too, with our exports to the raw material countries, since only this trade can be maintained, and it is in State hands, which large imports of raw materials are not feasible."

On the conclusion of peace the world will realize that the stocks of raw materials are low, and that a considerable part of them is in State hands. The whole world, therefore, will have to ration itself, Dr. Dernburg says, on a plan which he outlines as follows:

All countries shall formally agree that raw materials are to be distributed, shipped, and paid for in accordance with previously determined principles, under the auspices of an international distribution committee invested with arbitral powers. Such an arrangement cannot be forced through, sword in hand, and with the weapons of war. The establishment of the ration standard will be difficult, but problems even more difficult have been solved.

Eventually it will come to this: that a large part of the world's shipping will sail under uniform control; that the output of a large number of raw materials by the separate States within their borders for the common benefit will be promoted, if necessary, by force; and that a common basis of adjustment of goods and of money will be created. In other words, the distribution of raw materials and of part of the goods for general consumption will have to remain for a certain period, limited as far as possible but not brief, in the hands of the States."

Dr. Dernburg deprecates this prospect, but he argues that the trend of reconstruction everywhere is in the direction of State control, and that "the situation at large demands international distribution of raw materials secured by international agreements which bind the States and do not leave a free hand to the individual—that is to say, there must be a League of Nations for the purpose of securing a humanity destitute of raw materials."

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Peking News Notes

The Waichiaopu has issued a circular order to the Provincial Authorities to the effect that owing to the unsettled conditions in Shensi, no passports should be issued to foreigners intending to take sight seeing trips to that province.

Mr. Liang Shih-yi has telegraphed to a friend in Peking saying that he expects to leave Hongkong on the 14th inst.

A vernacular paper states that the Ministry of Interior has despatched a circular telegram to the Provinces ordering the Provincial Authorities to pay special attention to the enforcement of the anti-opium measures.

According to a report, the Government is in receipt of a telegram from the Resident General Chen Yi of Urga reporting that four German and Austrian subjects have been arrested and sent to Kalgan under an escort.

The Aviation School at Nanyuan is in receipt of an order from the Joint Office of the Ministry of War and General Staff to have a few of the best trained students selected for service at the front in Hunan.

The new official seal required by the Chinese Minister appointed to the Vatican has been made by the seal manufacturing department of the Cabinet. It has been submitted to the President for issue. The characters on the seal read "Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of China to the Vatican."

The Civil Governor of Kirin, Kao Chung-hsi, proceeded to Tsitsihar a few days ago to hold consultations with the Tschun of Heilungkiang, Pao Kwei-ching, concerning the protection of the Chinese Eastern Railway and certain financial matters.

The Cabinet has decided that China should continue to pay the Russian Boxer Indemnity to the Russo-Asiatic Bank without interruption.

At the Cabinet meeting held recently, a resolution was passed authorizing the Chekiang officials to raise \$1,200,000 for the repair of the dykes along the coast of that province. The funds are to be raised in that province by the issue of Premium Bonds by the Chekiang Sheng-chang.

In accordance with the reports submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce the total area of mines that are in operation in the whole country is 11,300,878 mow of land.

The Tschun of Sinkiang, General Yang Tseng-hsin, has telegraphed to the Government stating that as martial law has been proclaimed in his province foreigners traveling in Sinkiang with arms will be required to surrender same to the local authorities who will return them when they leave the place. This telegram has been referred to the Waichiaopu.

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HODGEPODGE TERMS OF THE PAN-GERMANS

Impossible Demands In The
Peace Program Of The
Military Party

BRITISH TO GIVE UP FLEET

Also Egypt, Canal, And All German Colonies—Indemnity
Of \$45,000,000,000

By George Henwick
(New York Times)

Amsterdam, June 20.—Count von Roan, an important member of the Prussian Upper House, has set forth in an article the amazing twelve political commandments of the Pan-German Party. They are:

1. No armistice by sea or land until the British forces have left France and Belgium and the Germans are in Paris.
2. Annexation of Belgian territory, which, though having administrative autonomy, is to be under military and economic control of Germany, while Flanders is to be independent and the coast up to and including Calais is to be annexed by Germany.
3. Annexation of the Briey-Longwy region.
4. France to surrender Belfort, Toul, Verdun, and all the territory to the east of these forts.
5. Return of all German colonies, including Kiaochan.
6. To bring about freedom of the seas, England is to surrender her fleet and coaling stations, yet to be decided upon, and Gibraltar is to be returned to Spain.
7. The whole British Navy is to be surrendered to Germany.
8. England is to return Egypt with

the Suez Canal to Turkey, as well as all occupied Turkish territory.

9.—Evacuation of Greece and the restoration of King Constantine.

10. The division of Serbia and Montenegro between Austria and Bulgaria.

11. Payment of an indemnity of \$45,000,000,000 by America, England, and France, and a provision for necessary supplies of raw material.

12. Occupation of French and Belgian territory to continue till the agreement is carried out, the costs of occupation being defrayed by the enemy.

JAPAN CAN SEND TROOPS AS NEEDED

Viscount Uchida Gives Views On
'Voluntary Action'—Seiyukai Leader Talks

Tokyo, August 4.—Viscount Uchida, Japanese ambassador to Russia, speaking to a Kokumin representative, said that limiting the sphere of intervention to Vladivostok in compliance with the proposal of the United States has no doubt been necessitated for the purpose of working in concert with the Allies, especially the United States.

"Whether Japan will in the future find it necessary to have recourse to further intervention," said Viscount Uchida, "will depend on the development of the situation, and it can hardly be said that any room is left in the declaration for such a contingency. Although it is not clear what is the determination of the Government on this point, I am inclined to believe that in the event of the situation in Siberia developing into such a state as to necessitate 'voluntary action' on the part of Japan she can resort to further despatch of troops without obtaining

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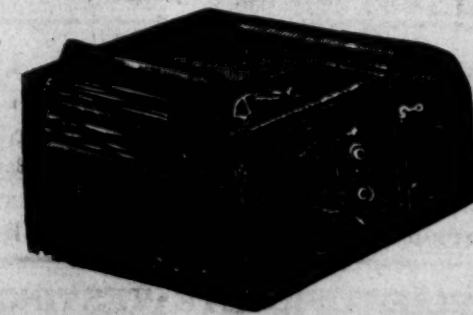


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News Briefs

Lieutenant G. H. Rendall of the Chinese Labor Corps, formerly of the Municipal Public Works Department, has been promoted captain.

Mr. C. H. Falloon, who was a resident here for 12 years, has been appointed general manager of the Atlas Insurance Co., Ltd., London. It is learned.

Northern papers announce the departure for the front of Mr. J. Holroyd of the Tientsin Electric Light Co., Ltd., Tientsin, who has volunteered for service and will leave early next month.

Tientsin papers record the marriage of Mr. H. E. Reed of the Kailan Mining Administration to Miss U. Kinsman, matron of the Tongshan Hospital, which took place Saturday at the All Saints' Church, Tientsin. The couple is spending the honeymoon in Dainy.

Japanese papers announce the arrival of the American aviator, Mr. Howard E. Patterson, at Yokohama August 5. He was to carry mail with his machine between Tokyo and Osaka yesterday.

A charge of stealing \$17 in notes and a gun metal watch, the property of Sir Everard Fraser, from the British Consulate was placed against a Chinese in the Mixed Court yesterday. The man had previously been charged with housebreaking on complaint of the Technische Export Maatschappij Afd. The case was remanded for further inquiry.

Mr. J. T. Kinney of the Shanghai office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been transferred to the Manila office and will go to the Philippines on the Colombia, sailing Saturday, August 24.

An armed robber named Fu Chingling, who raided a Chinese house in Chapei early this year, was shot at the Arsenal yesterday afternoon by order of the Defense Commissioner.

Two hundred and forty-seven recruits from Haichowfu to be sent to Fukien to participate in the campaign against the South arrived at the Arsenal yesterday morning, on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. They are quartered at the barracks and will be sent to the Southern province as soon as accommodations can be arranged.

Mr. W. H. Crawford, globe trotter and moving picture photographer, was an incoming passenger on the Siberia Maru.

Italian Consul-General C. G. de Rossi and Mrs. de Rossi have left for Japan, where they will spend a short vacation.

Holders of "bearer" shares of the Shell Transport and Trading Company may now deposit the scrip with the local branches of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, to enable them to claim new shares. This is in connection with the company's recent announcement of an issue to shareholders of three new shares without payment for every five old shares held.

Flying Corps Hospital

The following donations to the Royal Flying Corps Hospital Fund are reported by Mr. A. H. Hallam, Honorary Treasurer:

Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club.	\$2.10
Patriotic League of Britons Overseas (Balance Empire Day)	45.85
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2 .. 6ENGLISH TEACHERS' CLUB
HAS LECTURE MEETING

Addresses By Several Educators Made Before Educational Association Body

The English Teachers' Club, attached to the Kiangsu Provincial Educational Association, held its annual lecture meeting yesterday morning, the audience including a large body of prominent teachers of English from Shanghai and vicinity.

Professor Tsen Yih-san, president of the Club, read a paper on the subject of "English in the Government Teachers College at Nanking, 1917-1918." Mr. W. E. Hayward, of the public school for foreign boys, gave a talk on "The General Teaching of English" in which he laid emphasis on the proper teaching of pronunciation.

"English," he said, "is a living tongue, the international language, the language of commerce and literature and science."

He suggested many new ways of teaching composition. Mr. S. L. Chang, Editor of the English Weekly, secretary of the Club, read a paper for Mr. D. Y. Loh on the subject: "My Ten Years' Experience in the Changchow Middle School."

The business meeting of the Club will take place in the building of the Kiangsu Provincial Educational Association, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Today's Band Program

Performances by the Public Band will be given today, weather permitting, programs as follows:

- (1) In the Hongkew Recreation Ground at 5:30 p.m.
1. March, The Lion of St. Mark Fabiani
2. Overture, Tutti in Maschera Piodotti
3. Waltz, The Kiss Arditi
4. Selection, The Dairymaid Hubens
5. Two Step, The Husking Bee Thurban
6. Selection, Havana Stuart
- (2) In the Public Garden at 9 p.m.
1. March, The Whip Holmann
2. Overture, Eliza and Gladiol Mercadente
3. Waltz, I Love My Love Caryll
4. Selection, Iolanthe Sullivan
5. (a) Gavotte, Ye Olden Chynce Batten
- (b) Two Step, Fluffy Ruffles de Zuluetta
6. Sketch, In Coonland Knowles
7. Waltz, L'Estudiantina Waldteufel
8. Selection, Carmen Biset

Conductor-in-Charge.

Cricketers Practice For
Annual Ball Game

Cries Of 'Yattaboy' And 'Play-ed, Sir!' Will Vibe Tomorrow

Shanghai baseball and cricket fans will attend tomorrow's baseball game in large numbers as the annual clash between the Shanghai baseball team and Shanghai Cricketers will be staged at the Race Course. The game will be called at 3:30 o'clock.

The Cricketers had a stiff practice session yesterday. The following lineup will oppose Shanghai: Clifford, ss; F. Olleressen, lb; Brandt, 2b; L. R. Wheen or A. Leslie, 3b; E. L. M. Barrett, rf; Quincey, cf; Leslie or Wheen, lf. The Shanghai team will furnish the battery.

Shanghai will be crippled. Holliday has gone to Japan, Swan is out on town and Cy Wilhoit has been sick. Wilhoit may be able to play first Saturday but if Cy can no to be out, Bill Waite will cover the bag with Doyle at second, Crow playing shortstop and Neprud at third base. Gardner, Tinkham and Hening or Pomeroy will be in the outfield.

Skinny Hunter and Bob Edry will probably be the opposing hurlers, with Tinkham pitching against the Navy Sunday. Bradley will catch both games.

BRITISH AIR ATTACKS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 13.—Air Ministry official:

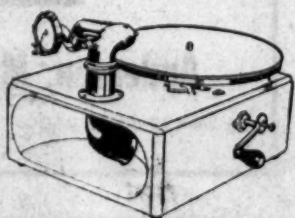
Our aeroplanes last night attacked an aerodrome, trains, anti-aircraft guns and other targets, with bombs and machine-guns. They all returned.

They also attacked today the aerodrome at Buhl and brought down one hostile machine in flames. All ours returned.

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WEATHER

The typhoon is raging over the
Kwangtung province. Cloudy and
squally weather in South China
and threat of rain in the Yang-
tze Valley.

DEATH

STEVENSON.—On August 15, 1918,
at 9, Woosung Road, Shanghai,
the Rev. John Whiteford Steven-
son, Deputy Director, China In-
land Mission, aged 74 years. A
memorial service will be held in
the China Inland Mission Hall
on Friday, August 16, at 4.30
p.m., followed by a funeral ser-
vice at the Bubbling Well Road
Cemetery at 6.15 p.m. 19005

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 16, 1918

Two Parliaments in China

IN view of the fate of former
Chinese parliaments and the
present state of the country's
politics, it is difficult to approach
the subject of the parliament which
was convened by President Feng
Kuo-chang in Peking on August 12
in a serious vein. The spectacle of
a parliament sitting in Peking and
another functioning simultaneously
in Canton is one that has in it an
element of farce. China a republic?
We should say so! She has twice
as many parliaments as any other
republic, and she is as yet a very
young republic. At the present
ratio of gain she will in six short
years have four Parliaments, and by
compounding them we may con-
fidently look for ten by 1930.

As for the present pair, both prob-
ably are illegal and neither offers
much of hope for the future peace,
progress and prosperity of China.
Casting a backward glance at the
various parliaments that were us-
hered in with such great eclat we
are confronted with the painful and
depressing picture each time of party
strife and aimless disputations over
non-essentials and the dismal failure
of parliament each time to settle
down seriously to the task of doing
business. It is a sorry tale from
beginning to end. From Yuan
Shih-k'ai down to Chang Hsun, it is
the same story—just when the coun-
try thought it was on the point of
having its national foundations
well and securely laid, something
intervened to upset calculations, and
one really must have a more than
Oriental optimism to expect any-
thing of an enduring character from
the parliament which has just met
in Peking. Past experience forbids
the entertainment of any expanding
hope, for so long as make-believe
parliaments meet in China and at-
tention is paid only to mere forms
and not to the essential spirit of
democracy, just so long will the so-
called republic of China be a byword
and a travesty on the name.

The only hope that emerges from
the present parlous political situa-
tion, and it but a dim hope, is the
prospect of Hsu Shih-chang being
returned as President at the forth-
coming election. We are not aware
of the real intentions of President
Feng Kuo-chang, but we do not
fancy that the short time he has
been in the presidential saddle has
filled him with overmuch eagerness
to continue in his post. And it is
reported that he has already issued
a lengthy circular letter of resigna-
tion to the provinces in which he
is said to emphasise the importance
of the union of the provinces during
this eventful period in the history
of China no less than of the world,
and in which he expresses his regret
for his failure to accomplish his
aim.

The most merciful thing, therefore,
that can happen to China at this
juncture is the election of a president
who will be able to secure national
unity and restore peace to the coun-
try. Hsu Shih-chang is the nearest

approach to being a national leader
who offers any prospect of being
acceptable to both sides. He is
popularly credited with the capacity
of being able to bring the various
contending factions together. He
has already announced his platform
to representatives of the Southwest
in Tientsin, according to the Chinese
press. He is quoted as stating that
in the event of his election to the
Presidency, he will effect the settle-
ment of the internal strife in order
to be prepared to meet possible
foreign aggression, he will seek to
reform the national currency and to
limit the military forces throughout
the country. He seems, to all ap-
pearances, to be the best qualified
political leader in sight, and although
he may not be the best man for the
presidential office from the stand-
point of advanced democracies, his
election may bring about a per-
ceptible improvement in the political
situation. It surely cannot make it
worse.

A Depressing Picture

THE Peking correspondent of the
Peking and Tientsin Times, in
the course of his remarks regarding
the opening of Parliament, paints
the following masterpiece of
pessimism: In honor of the new
crowd the desks and other wood-
work had been revarnished but the
attempts at decoration for the occa-
sion reminded one of a child's
Christmas party. Red and white
paper roses were strung on the iron
joists which spanned the room and
gave the place a very tawdry ap-
pearance. Although the ceremony
was a short one it cannot be said
to have been impressive. For some
reason or other the whole thing
gave one the impression of play act-
ing, and taking into consideration
the farcical nature of the elections,
one can understand the onlooker be-
ing so impressed. President Feng
Kuo-chang in reading his opening
address was practically reading his
own political death knell, and he
realized that those now about to act
as this country's Parliament were
not together to elect another in his
place, not because they had any
political grudge against him, or
that they considered him unsuitable
for the position, but because their
election had been secured on the
condition that they would put the
military party's nominee in his place.
While it cannot be said that Feng
Kuo-chang has been a strong and
determined leader during his term
of office as Acting President and
while it is admitted that he has
made grave and serious mistakes,
yet one could not help feeling sorry
for him, in his position this morning.

The Premier, who must have been
aware of the manner in which those
present had been elected, must have
been laughing up his sleeve when
he spoke of the "intelligence from
the provinces." He must have
known that the whole business was
a farce and that he was himself
playing a part in the comedy. As
one looked at these three hundred
odd men who were supposed to re-
present the wishes of the four
hundred million of the people of
China, the impression was in no
way favorable to the new legislature.
One realized that the people of China
had very little say in the matter,
and that these men who were to
make the country's laws and were
to carry out the administration
were themselves parties to as great
a fraud as this country has had
thrust upon it. And being parties
to practices of this kind, one is not
much inclined to put much faith in
them when it comes to actions of a
more serious and far-reaching nature.

In the hall were some eight or
ten clocks, and while each of them
were going, no two of them regis-
tered the same time, it had not been
deemed necessary to set them right,
and it led one to wonder whether
this present gathering of parlia-
mentarians would consider it nec-
essary to try and set the country right.
The people of Peking were most in-
different to the occasion. The police
had insisted on the shops and res-
idences putting up their flags in hon-
or of the occasion, and this they grudi-
ngly did. Some of them were so
dirty that it was almost impossible
to distinguish the different colors,
and they appeared to be hung out
more as a sign of mourning than of
joy.

Although the day had been pro-
claimed a holiday, the majority of
people were working as usual, and
the people took no notice of the
uniformed and decorated officials
who dashed past in their motor cars
and carriages. Many of the poorer
people did not know what was taking
place and when my motor car driver
asked a policeman which was the best
road to get to the House of Parlia-
ment, he replied that he did not
know exactly where the place was
and so could not advise him. The
new Parliament has much to do as
it will be interesting to see how it
works. Most of the people are pes-
simistic concerning the outcome,
and many are wondering if it will
pass the numerous deals which the
men who have been controlling the
country have concluded. The Presi-
dent, according to schedule, is to be
elected on the 16th.

A Nerve Specialist's View Of The War's Effect On People

War Shock And Shell Shock And Other Mental Changes As
Observed By An Eminent British Authority

In a recent interview Sir Robert
Armstrong Jones, the distinguished
nerve specialist, outlined the changes
which he saw in the English people
and particularly the mental changes
directly produced by the war.

Taking war shock and shell shock
first Sir Robert expressed the con-
viction that they were misunderstood
by the public. War shock is com-
mon, being involved by harrowing
thoughts and pictures of the war,
and especially by exaggerated pro-
phesies of what is going to happen
when the next offensive is expected.
The pictures called up in sensitive
minds are terrific, and according to
the mental expert are those of fear.
This fear is not ordinary fear, such
as danger usually excites in people
whether brave or not; it is terror
bordering on panic, but it is not al-
ways noticed because it is quiet and
voiceless. However, it is one of the
chief causes of the outbreak hysteria
such as was conspicuous of late over
the submarines and aerial bombard-
ments. The fear in this case was a
mental phenomenon caused by a
purely imaginary U-boat which car-
ried bombing aeroplanes. Such sub-
marines have so far not been made,
and if they had it is doubtful whe-
ther they could be equipped with
bombing machines. Apart from
these questions mental experts look
upon the whole sensation, as well as
similar sensations, as symptoms of
the fear which belong so intimately
to war shock.

Sir Robert Jones has novel views
on shell shock. After a most ex-
tensive experience he has failed to
find the element of fear in most
cases. He points out the surprising
fact that shell shock is more com-
mon in the rear and at home than
at the front. It seldom happens or
shows itself immediately after the
explosion of a shell; time is neces-
sary to develop its strange features.
In this respect it is different from
war shock, which is fear. In shell
shock, on the other hand, is a slow
process of thinking or dwelling on
the explosion and sights of the trench-
es, and after an interval the shock
appears. In explaining this apparent
contradiction Sir Robert says that in
shell shock the nervous system is
dissociated from its usual bearings,
the mind simply "cuts loose," and
indulges in a riot of horrible fancies.
He saw cases in the bravest men,
in V. C. men, and in those who were
noted for rashness and high spirits.
Lastly the explosion of a shell is
not always necessary; the condition
of dissociation may arise in soldiers
who have not been under fire. This
fact has puzzled many inexperienced
surgeons who have actually passed
shell shock cases in the army. These
men supposed that the nervous chaos
was only caused by artillery fire and
exploding shells.

In the way people think, the
greatest changes are noted by the
expert. He says, "The changes that
have already taken place in the
habits and social tendencies of the
people are enormous. Every one
now talks of rationing, and of all in-
terests housekeeping is the most
absorbing; the eternal topic is house-
hold management; cooking recipes,
house cleaning and dressmaking com-
mand more interest now than ever
before. The housekeeper says that
a pennyworth of rice has to go far-
ther today than a shilling of beef
before the war, and who will say
that these are not distinct benef-
its to the country, for in conse-
quence there is less waste of food
and more variety, and it is more
carefully prepared."

Economy is a virtue which for a
generation has been going out of
fashion in England. The movement
before the war was all toward gen-
erous living and free spending. There
was never a time in the history of
England when economy was so little
practised. Some of the spending was
pure folly, arising out of a shabby
desire "to keep up appearances" and
be as good as one's neighbor. Much
bitter toil and anxiety has been
suffered from the wish to appear
well with the world, from the wish
to have a motor car and a chauffeur.
The war has killed much of that as well as other house-
hold extravagances. That sort of
spending is no more, and every one
is the happier for the change. It
has the greatest effect on the mind
of the people that is directly due to
the present war.

One of the mental effects of the
war is the broad difference between
the farming of war and peace times.
Now 25,000,000 people are cultivat-
ing the soil—people who in other
circumstances would not think of
small gardens on a half acre or even
less; but these little farms are im-
portant in many ways. They in-
crease the supply of food, and go
far toward the cure of war strain.
Gardening and farming are elevat-
ing pursuits and have greatly im-
proved the lives of a large class of
people.

Other changes neither good nor
bad, are noted. While there is un-

doubtedly more church going, it is
stated that manners are much
worse. The mind is greatly
strengthened by religion, but the
hurry and the stern realities of war
make the people unusually abrupt
and sharp in their speech. Haste
is now the thing everywhere, and
the old-fashioned courtesy of Eng-
land is passing away.

Good effects of the war is the
wonderful change in the drinking
habits of the people. The most re-
markable thing about this change is
that it is not the effect of law but
of example and persuasion. It is
the result of the work of the Liquor
Control Board. By pointing out the
evils of drinking during working
hours this great injury to output has
been controlled, and is being stopped
entirely. Convictions for drunken-
ness have declined from 150,000 be-
fore the war to 77,000 in 1916, and
of 45,000 in 1917. This result has
been achieved without any act of
Parliament, without any explicit en-
actment of law. Such are the effects
of treating the people as if they had
souls and a conscience.

Sir Robert Jones finds the most
striking and far reaching change in
the mental attitude toward child life.
The people realise the importance of
man power for war and of child life
as a national asset. Vigorous mea-
sures are taken to raise the birth
rate. This has been declining; it
has fallen since 1876, when it was
36.3 per 1,000, to 22 per 1,000 in
1915. The authorities have taken
the matter in hand with energy.
The loss of infants was due in great
part to maternal ignorance. This is
being fought by means of maternity
schools, clinics, baby welfare stations,
medical supervision and ante-natal
care. The employment of married
women rendered necessary by war
conditions has been watched with
official authority, and expectant
mothers are being carefully protect-

ed. To any one who has seen Eng-
land and its manufacturing towns
these changes are indeed wonderful.
To mental experts they are signs of
health and regeneration and national
power.

Correspondence

A Reply to Dai Nippon

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Dear Sir,—I have carefully read
the correspondence column of your
yesterday's paper. The words that
Dai Nippon, as the writer so styled
himself, uses touch only slightly on
the phase of the lawlessness and the
high handed actions of his fellow-
countrymen. It is all very well to
talk of the duty of the Chinese
policemen, regarding the mainte-
nance of peace and order. But the
world will not be hoodwinked by a
mere collection of fine words which
try to polish up the shameless be-
havior of an alien race. Again it is
very nice indeed for one to praise
to the sky, "the sense of duty" and
"the spirit of self-sacrifice" of his
own people. In this question at
issue, we must remember there is
also a question of Right and Justice.
The Chinese policemen are bound to
interfere when an innocent and
helpless merchant is bullied. Nor
are they to be refused the right of
self-preservation when they are at-
tacked by the lawless and hot-
headed Japanese. Remember, in
this case, the son of Dai Nippon
behaved in a way very unbecom-
ing their worthy race. Nicely-written
and well-polished essays won't be
able to deceive the world. Let the
conscience be our Judge here! Also
remember the original causes why
and how the relations between the
Chinese and the Japanese have be-
come so unfriendly. The sons of
the Allied nations will not stoop so
low, I hope and trust, as to try to
justify a case which is impossible of
justification, simply because Japan
is now a worthy member of the
Allies! They surely will not forget
the fact that they are giving up
their very lives in the West only for
the cause of Right, Justice, and
Humanity at present. Certainly they
will not justify those who in the
name of justice ride rough shod
over another race which is weaker.
I mean not to stir up ill-blood be-
tween these two nations, but the
words of Dai Nippon have forced
me to speak out.

The Hunst declare God is backing
their cause, which is the greatest
blasphemy that can ever be made,
let sacred Justice be not in anyway
alien soiled!

In full conviction that THE CHINA
Press is rigidly devoted to the cause
of Justice and Impartiality, I have
ventured to ask the Editor to be
kind enough as to spare a little
valuable space in his paper for this.
I am, Dear Editor, yours,

CATO DE CATHAY.

(Note: Inasmuch as a competent
committee has now been named to
go into the facts in the above con-
troversy we herewith close this cor-
respondence. Ed. THE CHINA PRESS.)

The Civil Rights Of The Citizen In Time Of War

What May The Individual
Say And What May He
Not Say Of The American
In High Office?

(New York Sun)

What political rights remain to
the individual citizen during the
period of actual war?

The question is being presented
forcefully to all of the local magis-
trates and to all of the people of
America with increasing frequency.
A review of the police court records
of a month will reveal an astonish-
ing number of cases that have come
before the judges of first instance in
which the technical charge is disor-
derly conduct and the specific
charge the utterance of a personal
opinion.

With a political campaign staring
the public fully in the face, it be-
comes extremely pertinent to inquire
what things may be said by citizens
without running afoul of the law. In
New York city the situation is much
more complex than it is in many
parts of the country by reason of the
fact that a minority of the people
only is classed by the official census
bureau as being "American."

To many of these the offense of
lese majesty is better known than
the offense of seditious utterance,
and there is evidently a sorry under-
standing among the majority as to
the distinction. This lack of under-
standing, in many cases, has extend-
ed to the magistrates themselves,
who have, at times, missed the
underlying principle of the American
law and views by a wide margin.

The basic distinction between dis-
loyal utterance in America and of-
fense against the sovereign in au-
tocratic countries is that the offense
in this land must be against the
whole people, and not against one
individual. It is the Government
of the United States that our laws
seek to protect, and not any par-
ticular official who may, for the time,
be charged with the handling of any
particular part of that Government.

While good manners and good
taste suggest that all citizens should
entertain a decent respect for the
Chief Executive of the nation dur-
ing his official incumbency, there is
no earthly obligation which requires
any man to be the personal supporter
of Mr. Wilson in order that he may
be a loyal supporter of the Govern-
ment of the United States. A proper
respect for the lawful, official
actions of President Wilson does not
take with it any requirement that
any citizen shall forego his personal
opinion regarding the personal polit-
ical opinions of Mr. Wilson the
President.

It is essential that the individual
shall obey such laws and orders as
are promulgated by the Presidential
authority in the regular and prop-
er exercise of that authority.

On the other hand the individual
has a regularly constituted lawful
manner of expressing his opinion as
to the ultimate wisdom of such orders
and of the legality of the authority
that is exercised.

One has but to look backward for
a few short months to understand
the exact status of the President,
who is here used as an example
only and not specified with the pur-
pose of personal or individual criti-
cism. What applies to the President
applies with equal force, no more and
no less, to every other elected officer
in the land.

Mr. Wilson was elected President
by a popular vote of 9,129,269, out
of a total vote of 18,538,248. It is
thus quite evident that about one-
half of his fellow citizens did not
agree with the political views upon
which he made his race for the high
office. Granting the defeated one-
half has the right to its views, and
assuming that the individuals ex-
pressed at the election their honest
individual views as to the fitness of
Mr. Wilson, to require personal
loyalty to Mr. Wilson as a test of
loyalty to the Government would de-
mand that the respectable number
of 9,408,977 Americans who voted
the Republican, Socialist, Prohibition
and Socialist Labor tickets either re-
cant their political objections to the
candidate or muzzle themselves re-
garding the issues upon which the
previous campaign was fought.

This army of one-half of the total
vote of the country is required to do
no such thing. It may think what it
pleases of the personal political
views of the Chief Executive as free-
ly as it did three years ago. The
only requirement is that nothing shall
be said or done which interferes
with the policy of the Government
in the war, which, by the way, is
not the sole property of the Ex-
ecutive, but rests alike upon the Con-
gress of the United States.

The man who says "To hell with
the United States" is not in the same
class with the man who insists that
Colonel Roosevelt, Mr. Hughes, Mr.
Root or Senator James Hamilton
Lewis would make a better President
than the United States.

(Continued on Page 7)

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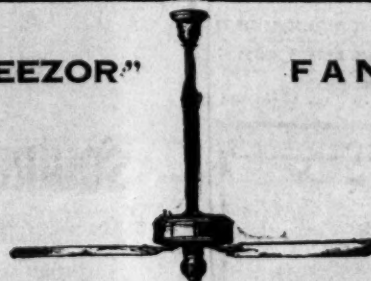


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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Why The World Needs More People

By Garrett P. Servis

We are proud of our population of more than a hundred million souls, reached in what is still the childhood of a nation. But our country, with scientific development of its resources, should be able to maintain, just as easily, five hundred million people.

We could get those five hundred million in a few generations if our population continued to grow as fast it grew between 1900 and 1910, in which period the increase was 16,000,000. But warning comes to us from high sources that we are in danger of a rapid falling-off in the rate of increase owing to the declining birth rate.

From the point of view of individuals there are circumstances in which growth of population may seem undesirable because it may locally increase the intensity and the struggle for existence. But from the point of view of nations, anxious to maintain their independence, increase of population is a strengthening of resources for defense, as well

as an augmentation of the power of industrial production, with consequent advance in wealth, through commerce and accumulation.

Man is not worthy of his inheritance if he does not increase by his efforts the capacity of the earth to support inhabitants. It was because of his inventive brains that the world, with all its contents, and all its innumerable undeveloped resources, was handed over to him to rule. When his intellectual curiosity, or that of his wife, got him turned out of the Garden of Eden, he was turned from an idler into a worker. He then became of some use in the universe because he was compelled to bestir himself and to take part in the day's work.

From that moment the earth's cultivation began. Adam before the "fall" was like the man in the New Testament parable who, through laziness and fear, kept his talent wrapped up in a napkin and never used it; but after that happy event he resembled the wiser man who not only put out his talent and gained

ten more, but was rewarded in addition with authority over ten cities.

And the most important injunction laid upon Adam's descendants was to cultivate the earth and multiply their kind. If all men had lived like South Sea Islanders in the midst of their bread-fruit trees the world today could not maintain a tenth—probably not even a hundredth—part of the population it actually supports.

If we stopped now and said: "Let's not make room for any more, and let's keep the population down so that we won't have to work so hard, and can have more fun," in a century or two the deserts would be creeping over the world's abandoned granaries, and its now mighty capitals would become like the rocky skeleton of Petra, or the broken marbles of Palmyra, a haunt for lizards, conies and jackals. It is not merely by adding to the cultivated areas that man increases the capacity of the earth both for food bearing and for population, but even more by invigorating nature's forces by mixing his brains with them.

But how quickly such efforts would be abandoned if the population showed a general tendency to diminish while the productive area for food increased. The principal incentive would be gone. One of the paradoxes of this situation is that a decrease in population, and therefore in competition, tends to lower the quality of production in all kinds, and to weaken the will to progress in every way. A declining population draws degeneration in its wake.

Mr. Louis L. Dublin, chairman of the Section of Social and Economic Science of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, has calculated that in order simply to maintain the population at the level it has now reached—i.e., to keep it stationary, an average of four children must be born in every American family; anything above that means an increase, anything below a decrease, in the population of the country.

It seems that we do not possess the proper form or amount of birth statistics to furnish a direct and final answer to the question whether, in general, the number of children per family born in the United States now equals, or falls short of the critical number mentioned above but there is evidence that among some of the most important and desirable elements of the population there is a great and growing defect in this regard. Those elements are fast losing their numerical rank and being swamped by others.

As examples, take these statements made, or quoted from other authorities, by Mr. Dublin: "Among the graduates of Harvard and Yale the number of children born per married graduate fell from about three and one-quarter in the decade 1850 to 1860 to but little over two in the decade 1880 to 1890."

"Similar facts are observed in the statistics for other college graduates, but none are so low as for those for the graduates of colleges for women. Thus we find that the number of graduates of Smith College was only 1.3, of Vassar 1.6, of Bryn Mawr 1.7, and of Holyoke 1.8. Even more significant is the ratio of children per graduate, which, for all of these colleges, is less than one, due to the fact that less than 50 percent of the graduates of women's colleges marry."

How this is to be corrected is a question of immense difficulty, for which no commonly accepted solution seems to have been reached, but one helpful suggestion has been made which nobody would reject, and that is: Make motherhood a crown of honor, the brightest that civilization has to offer.

Citizens' Rights
In Time Of War

(Continued from Page 6)

than the present occupant of the White House.

One is directly attacking the entire Government; the other is exercising a proper and constitutional right.

The highest type of patriot in the country is the man who does not agree with the President's party politics and yet makes a fine distinction between such politics and a national policy for the common preservation, and then wholeheartedly follows a leadership he does not entirely approve to get a result with which there can be no possible issue.

Nor is it less majestic to oppose the doctrine of secret treaties, to insist upon efficient Cabinet officers, to question the fitness of any existing Cabinet officer in getting a common, patriotic result, to demand the removal of the unfit and the conservation of the national resources through officials who are mentally, temperamentally and professionally qualified to handle the stupendous sums and issues that the war has forced upon the people.

One does not have to agree that Mr. George Creel is the embodiment of wisdom in order to salute the flag without blushing. Indeed, one may be convinced that the war, the country and the world at large would profit by the retirement of Mr. Creel without making a dent in a perfect loyalty. Nor does the individual have to subscribe to the infallibility of Secretary Baker before he may go to bed with a prayer for the success of our arms and fleet. As a matter of fact, a man might with propriety pray in the same hour for the substitution of General Leonard Wood for Mr. Baker and for glorious victory.

There isn't a country now in the war which has not changed some of its directing officials during hostilities at the demand of critics who were loyal and earnest. Britain has overturned civil and military officials at will. France has done both. So have Italy and Turkey, while Germany has thrown out her very highest civil and military chiefs without question when public criticism followed their acts. And Austria has followed the lead of her neighbor.

In the United States alone is there to be found any element that insists that personal loyalty to a political leader is essential to loyalty to the nation. And those insistent persons, it may well be remarked, are generally doorkeepers in the tens of those who now hold public office, and therefore disqualified from passing any such judgment.

A proper understanding of the relationship of the citizen to his Government, and of the relationship of the citizen to the officials who serve the Government, is the prime essential of the period that marks the opening of a general political campaign.

The most casual reader of the daily news, and especially the news of the police riot, cannot fail to be impressed with the necessity for full discussion and complete understanding of this issue. There must be no introduction of the doctrine of less majesty in this country, any more than there can be toleration of the slightest opposition to the will of the land expressed by constituted authorities, at a time when the safety of every home depends upon faithful service.

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United States Tires
Are Good Tires

THE LONELY STRONGHOLD

The Lonely Stronghold. By Mrs. Baillie Reynolds. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$1.35 (gold).

Written in a style that would have charmed readers of fifty years ago, rather long drawn out and extremely improbable, with a strikingly unique setting for its chief interest, Mrs. Baillie Reynolds' new novel, "The Lonely Stronghold," will prove readable to a great many people.

It is the story of Olwen Innes, a young girl who, "fed up" with her work in a bank, takes a post as companion in a lonely pelle, or fortress, which its owners, the Guyse family, have converted into a more or less habitable abode. During the course of a few weeks she becomes involved in a love affair with Ninian Guyse, the son of the woman whose companion she is. A large amount of mystery surrounds the pelle owing partly to the attempted suicide of the girl who had preceded Olwen Innes as companion and partly to a strange Indian servant, who tries to administer love potions and mixes up in affairs generally. The existence of Ninian's twin brother, Wilfred, further entangles an already complex plot.

Mrs. Reynolds has assumed a victorious ending of the war for the Allies, and the final scenes of the novel are laid about the London home which a large and unexpected fortune from her father has enabled Olwen to obtain and use as a hospital during the war. Ninian, whom Olwen has loved secretly throughout these years, returns after having been a prisoner since the beginning of the war, broken in health but faithful in heart.

One of the most characteristic scenes is the one in which Olwen and her lover are reunited after their years of misunderstanding and separation when Olwen comes upon him at an opportune moment as he sits caressing a lock of her hair and grieving over her picture, or "photo," as the author rather surprisingly terms it. After a series of complications a happy conclusion is reached.

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Vondel July 4
Rindani July 14
Shinyo Maru July 19
Venezuela July 20
Harold Dollar Aug. 9
Nanking Aug. 14

For Seattle

Katori Maru July 29
Manila Maru Aug. 1
For Tacoma:

Arabia Maru June 13
Africa Maru June 17
For Vancouver:

Empress of Japan July 20
Monteagle Aug. 2
For Marseilles:

Salon Maru July 1
Shokwa Maru July 14
Solvaer Aug. 9
For Port Said:

Portos Aug. 12

Siccawei Weather Report

14.—Fine weather with fresh monsoon in our regions. Overcast or rainy in the South. The typhoon of the China Sea is approaching to the coast of Kwangtung where it is likely to land soon between Hongkong and the Leichow Peninsula. It will then probably recurve, join one of the southern continental depressions and come nearer to our coasts across the Kiangsi province.

15.—Cloudy, damp, rather fine weather with fresh to strong monsoon in our regions.

Thursday, August 15, 1918.

WEATHER 4 A.M. 9 A.M.

Bar. at Cent.	mm.	756.50	757.65
Bar. at Cent.	inches	29.78	29.83
Variation for mm 24h		11.77	12.54
Variation for mm 12h		12.72	13.96
Wind—Direction		SSE	SSE
Wind—Qilom per hour		5	14
Wind—Miles		3.1	8.7
Temperature—Cen.		25.7	28.6
Temperature—Fah.		78.2	83.5
Humidity co.		92	78
Nebulosity 5-10		10	10
Rainfall mm		—	—
Rainfall inches		—	—

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 15, 1918.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate.

④ 4/10 = Tia. 4.14

④ exch. 72.7 = Mex. \$5.09

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate.

④ 115 = Tia. \$6.96

④ 72.7 = Mex. \$119.61

Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.475

Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tia. 281

Copper Cash: per tael 1832

Native Interest: .05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver: 48 1/2

Bank Rate of Discount: 5%

Market Rate of Discount: 5%

3 m/a: 5%

6 m/a: 5%

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d. 37.25

Ex. Paris on London: T.T. 24.78

Ex. N. Y. on London: T.T. 24.78

Consols: 100 = Tia. 4.14

Exchange Closing Quotations

London: T.T. 4/10

India: Demand 4/10

T.T. 22 1/2

Paris: Demand 6 1/2

T.T. 24 1/2

New York: Demand 11 1/2

T.T. 24 1/2

Hongkong: Demand 11 1/2

T.T. 24 1/2

Japan: Demand 11 1/2

T.T. 24 1/2

Batavia: Demand 11 1/2

T.T. 24 1/2

Singapore: Demand 11 1/2

T.T. 24 1/2

Banks Buying Rates

London: Demand 4/10

T.T. 22 1/2

India: Demand 4/10

T.T. 22 1/2

Paris: Demand 6 1/2

T.T. 24 1/2

New York: Demand 11 1/2

T.T. 24 1/2

Hongkong: Demand 11 1/2

T.T. 24 1/2

Japan: Demand 11 1/2

T.T. 24 1/2

Batavia: Demand 11 1/2

T.T. 24 1/2

Singapore: Demand 11 1/2

T.T. 24 1/2

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate for Roubles

Roubles 100 = Tia. 10 1/2 nom.

Roubles 100 = Mex. \$12.50 nom.

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RATES FOR AUGUST

Ex. Tia. 3.75 @ 4/9

1 @ 4/9

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BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK

Quotations

Closing

Banks

H. K. and S. B. 5585 B.

Chartered 571

Russo-Asiatic 558

Marine Insurance

Canton 3255 B.

North China 125 B.

Union of Canton 800 B.

Yantai 8200 B.

Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd. 26

Fire Insurance

China Fire 1150 B.

Hongkong Fire 325 B.

Shipping

Indo-China Pref. 147

Indo-China Def. 102 1/2

Shanghai Tug (10) 38

Shanghai Tug (1) 38

Mining

Kaiping 10 B.

Oriental Cons. 47 1/2

Philippine 9.88

Ramb. 32.90

Docks

Hongkong Dock 140 B.

Shanghai Dock 133 B.

New Eng. Works 24 1/2

Wharves

Shanghai Wharf 73 B.

Hongkong Wharf 92 1/2

Lands and Hotels

Anglo French Land 72 1/2

China Land 59

Shanghai Land 59

Wenhai Land 59

Shanghai Hotels Ltd. 59

China Realty (ord) 59

China Realty (pref.) 59

Ootom Mills

E-wo 185 B.

E-wo Pref. 185 B.

Loou-kung-mow 185 B.

Oriental 185 B.

Shanghai Cotton 185 B.

Kung Yik 185 B.

Yangtsepo 185 B.

Yangtsepo Pref. 185 B.

Industries

Butter Tia. 23

China Sugar 23

Green Island 23

Langkai 23

Major Bros. 23

Shanghai Sumatra 23

Stores

Hall and Holts 131 B.

Llewellyn 131 B.

Lane, Crawford 131 B.

Moutrie 131 B.

Watson 131 B.

Weeks 131 B.

Rabbers (Local)

Alma 7 B.

Amherst 7 B.

Anglo-Java 7 B.

Anglo-Dutch 7 B.

Ayer Tawad 7 B.

Batu Alam 7 B.

Bukit Toh Alam 7 B.

Kuala 7 B.

Kuala Lumpur 7 B.

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Exchange Market

Messrs. Matfield and Pearson write

as follows in their report for week

ending August 14:

Exchange.—The London price of

silver has remained unchanged at

48 1/2. Our official rate for T. T. on

London was raised 1/4 d. to 4/10 on

the 1st inst., and this rate has been

maintained throughout the week. The

premium ruling for two months' de-

livery has been from 1 1/2 d. to 2 d. over

official quotations, early money being

in demand on account of payments for

Export paper delivered against ship-

ments of cargo by four steamers leav-

ing this week for Europe. At the

close there appeared to be less stress

in the market with a tendency for the

premium to subside.

The stock of silver and bar silver

remains about Tia. 25,000 and it is re-

ported that over Tia. 2,000,000 worth

of silver is on the way to Shanghai,

with another Tia. 2,000,000 on the way

for to follow. At this period last year

the stock was Tia. 117,000,000. The

stock of Mexican and Chinese dollars

at \$18,210,000 is \$140,000 less than last

week.

Freight Market

In their report for week ending

August 15, Messrs. Wheelock and Co.

write as follows:

The situation in our Freight market

is as follows:

To United Kingdom: No change.

To United States: We have to re-

port another dull fortnight, on this

berth with very little cargo of any sort

offering, even less is only going for-

ward in small parcels although the

market is busy open now and we are

of the opinion that this state of affairs

must be attributed to the high rate of

exchange ruling on this side and the

difficulty of obtaining licenses on the

other.

There is still no news about the

Overland rail rates and some exporters

are now shipping via Pacific

Coast ports and saving consignees to

pay the rail rates, whatever these may

be.

Coastwise: Our northern market

has been quiet but steady since last

writing and a good demand exists for

the available regular coasting steam-

ers whilst heavy arrivals still continue

from river ports.

For the United Kingdom:—The S.S.

Sado Maru is advertised to load for

Liverpool and S. Kawachi Maru for

London.

For New York via Panama:—The

N.Y.K. have decided to load the S.S.

Tauranga Maru in Shanghai for New

York direct and she will take the berth

on the 22nd inst., where her allotment

is fully booked.

Coal Market

Messrs. Wheelock & Co. write as

follows in their report for week end-

ing August 15:

Japan Coal: There has been no

change in the market for coal since

last week. The market is very quiet, as

only to be expected at this season

of the year, although there is a

tendency for the market to be

increased during the interval and

the reason for this is probably on

account of the fact that the

market is becoming more active

and the demand for coal is

increasing.

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increasing.

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Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:

35 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael,
T. Guthrie, Esq.,
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.,
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.,
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton,
G.C.S.I.,
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.,
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England,
The London City & Midland Bank Limited,
The London County and Westminster Bank Limited,
The National Provincial Bank of England Limited,
The National Bank of Scotland Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar, Delhi, Peking, Shanghai, Canton, Hongkong, Hankow, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, London, Lyons, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Singapore, Cebu, Manila, Batavia, Soerabaya, Hongkong, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 15 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dondichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papote, Hankow, Fnom-Penh.

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Frs. 45,000,000.00
one-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot, General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:

74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunnan.

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
In New York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banco Commerciale Italiano.

Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency

G. LION, Manager.

1 Branch Bldg. Shanghai

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.,
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.,
Hon. Mr. D. Landale,
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.,
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.,
T. A. Plummer, Esq.,
Hon. Mr. E. Shillim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STRAIN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala-Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, Lyons, Shanghai, Canton, Malacca, Singapore, Colombo, Hongkong, Soerabaya, Fochow, Manila, Tientsin, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tientsin, Yokohama.

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 26,900,000

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Chanchun, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dalren, Nicolayowak, Vladivostok, Haikou, Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZERSKI, G. CARRERE, managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

Capital \$541,000.00
Reserve Fund \$11,000.00
Deposits (June 30, 1915) \$2,688,000.00

Cable and Telegraphic Address: "COMSAVBANK"

Telephone: Central 4622.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.

Pocket Saving Banks.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 13,379,800.00
Reserve Fund \$1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund \$1,598,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Wuhu, Ichang, Antung, Anking, Changsha, Dairen, Hongkong, Nanchang, Moukden, Ningpo, Kiangsi, Harbin, Chinkiang, Amoy, Kirin, Hsuechow, Canton, Tsinan, Soochow, Hongkong, Chefoo, Wushih, Swatow, Tientsin, Yangchow, Chungking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Account at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Account at 1 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Shanghai, 1st August, 1918.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS

London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 23,100,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Buenos Ayres, London, Seattle, Calcutta, Lyons, Shanghai, Chanchun, Manila, Shimomoseki, Dairen, Mukden, Singapore, Harbin, Nagasaki, Soerabaya, Newchwang, Sydney, Hongkong, New York, Tientsin, Honolulu, Osaka, Tokyo, Kalyuen, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Rangoon, Tsingtau, Kobe.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches:
China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon.
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with The National City Bank of New York we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahia, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange, and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

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Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 450,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Branches:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Hongkong, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch:
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG, Manager.

26 The Bund. 9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Paid-Up Capital: Kuiping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

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Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 15	—	San Francisco	Euador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 19	—	San Francisco	Swia Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 22	—	San Francisco	Isaka Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 23	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Altai Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Sept. 3	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Sept. 8	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Africa Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Sept. 9	—	San Francisco	Tenno Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Sept. 14	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Sept. 14	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
Sept. 16	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 19	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Oct. 3	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug. 16	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Y. Hama	Tategami Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 17	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 23	—	Kobe	Isaka Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 23	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Y. Hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 23	—	Nagasaki	Simbiki	Rus.	R.V.F.
Aug. 24	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 27	—	Nagasaki, Kobe, Y. Hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 31	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 7	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Aug. 16	—	London, etc.	Kawachi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 16	—	London, etc.	Sado Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug. 16	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 16	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 16	—	Wenchow & Poochow	Hsinchi	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Aug. 16	—	Wenchow, H'kong, Canton	Wingang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Aug. 16	4.00	Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 16	—	M.N. Wenchow & Ningpo	Kwangchi	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 17	1.00	Takao, F'chow & K'lung	Kwangchi	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 17	4.30	Ningpo	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 18	1.00	Swatow	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 18	—	D.L. Swatow and Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 19	—	Manila and H'kong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 20	—	Hongkong and Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 21	—	Manila & Singapore	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 21	—	Hongkong & Manila	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 22	—	D.L. Amoy, H'kong & Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 24	—	Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 25	—	H'kong & Singapore	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug. 17	8.00	Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	R.M.R.
Aug. 17	8.00	W'wei, Chefoo & T'sin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 18	10.00	T'sin, Dairen, Tientsin	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Aug. 23	4.00	W'wei, Chefoo & T'sin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 23	4.00	Vladivostok	Simbiki	Rus.	R.V.F.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug. 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Aug. 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Sulyang Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 17	D.L.	Wuhu	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ponyang Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kwailin	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luanyi	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 15	—	Ningpo	Kiangyung	Br. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 15	—	Hongkong	Yinchow	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 15	—	Swatow	Tamsui	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 15	—	Poochow	Keelung Maru	Jap. O.R.K.
Aug. 15	—	Tientsin	Kohoku Maru	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug. 15	—	Hankow	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug. 15	—	Hankow	Suiyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Aug. 15	—	Hankow	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 15	—	Hankow	Changon	Br. H.O. S.S. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tamsui, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, August 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Steamer Sulyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will leave despatched from the C. M. Central Wharf on Friday, August 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tackwo, tons 3,770, Captain Campbell, will leave on Friday, August 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 340, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Saturday, August 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Steamer Poyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from T.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Saturday, August 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Captain W. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tamsui, Captain T. Terrible, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, August 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Vingeow, Captain R. J. Cain, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, August 18, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Hsinchi, Captain W. T. Roberts, will leave on Sunday, August 18, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sinking, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, August 20, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agent. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

MANILA & SINGAPORE.—The Steamer Arabia Maru, Captain S. Hagata, will be despatched on Wednesday, August 21, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sulyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, August 22, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & SINGAPORE.—The Steamer Mexico Maru, Captain K. Komiyu, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepo Wharf on Wednesday, August 28, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain Y. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepo Wharf on Friday, September 6, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at 9 a.m. sharp. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Shuntien, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the Standard C.I.'s Lower Pootung Wharf on Saturday, Aug. 17, at 10 a.m. and tender connecting with same, will leave Custom's jetty at 9 a.m. sharp. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIEN-TSIN & DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain S. Iam, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepo Wharf on Sunday, August 18, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at 9 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, August 20, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Sinking, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, August 20, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Sinking, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, August 20, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Sinking, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, August 20, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING KOBE & YOKKAICHI.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Altai Maru, Captain S. Yamane, will be despatched on Thursday, August 22, through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany shipment to U. S. A. For Freight, please apply to The O.S.K., No. 4 The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on Sunday, September 8, through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany shipment to U. S. A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Arabia Maru, Captain S. Nagata, will be despatched on Thursday, September 19, through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany shipment to U. S. A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.

FAST SCHEDULE SERVICE

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW—S.S. Lucny, Nagasaki, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Wuchang and Chungking. Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, &c. but have no accommodation for foreign passengers. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIEN-TSIN (and PEKING via TIEN-TSIN)—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengkiang. Sailing from the French Bund.

For AMOI, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON—S.S. Sulyang, Sinking, Sinking, Sinking, Sinking, Sinking. Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For Ningpo—S.S. Hsin Peking. Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers. For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, &c. see "THE SHIPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the "Under-Signed," or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Musso-Astoria Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77, Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT" Trans-Pacific Service

By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers "ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

AMERICA REGISTRY SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

S.S. ECUADOR Aug. 19 S.S. COLOMBIA Aug. 24

S.S. COLOMBIA Sept. 14 S.S. VENEZUELA Sept. 21

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passenger. One and two Bed state-rooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service

By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers "COLUSA" 16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" 15,000 tons

SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta

S.S. COLUSA Oct. 10 S.S. SANTA CRUZ Sept. 25

S.S. SANTA CRUZ Nov. 27 S.S. COLUSA Nov. 25

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freight or passage apply to PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY 1-3 Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building, Telephone Central 5050 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.) Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE For Marseilles For Genoa

AMERICAN LINE Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria or Vancouver, B. C.

For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash. "ALTAI MARU" (15,000 tons) Capt. — Aug. 19, Aug. 22

"AFRICA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamato, Sept. 7, Sept. 19

"ARABIA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. S. Nagata, Sept. 18, Sept. 19

For Hongkong "CANADA MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. Y. Yamato, Sept. 5, Sept. 6

For Manila and Singapore "ARABIA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. S. Nagata, Aug. 19, Aug. 21

For Hongkong and Singapore "MEXICO MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiyu, Aug. 27, Aug. 28

CHINA COASTING LINE For Ningpo, Tientsin and Dairen

"KEELUNG MARU" (1,500 tons) Capt. S. Imai, Aug. 15, Aug. 18

For Poochow, Keelung, (Formosa) and Takao "KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Aug. 15, Aug. 17

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to—

M. SHIMAMURA, Manager, OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Union Building, 4 The Bund Tels. 4234 and 4235

Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI

Men-of-War in Port

Section Date From Name Rating Tons Guns Man Commander

ODW Aug. 13 Hankow D'de Launoy Fr. g-b.

WTW Oct. 27 Y'ize N'ghingale Br. g-b.

MMB May 29 Curise Kineba Br. g-b.

BNB — — — — — Br. g-b.

7 P — — — — — Am. g-b.

PAOB — — — — — Br. g-b.

MMB — — — — — Am. g-b.

WTW — — — — — Br. g-b.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE via VANCOUVER

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

For Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama

Empress of Japan Sept. 14

Key West Sept. 15

Monteagle Oct. 8

Empress of Japan Nov. 9

Monteagle Nov. 20

Empress of Japan Nov. 20

Monteagle Nov. 20

Empress of Japan Nov. 20

Monteagle Nov. 20

Empress of Japan Nov. 20

Monteagle Nov. 20

Empress of Japan Nov. 20

Monteagle Nov. 20

Empress of Japan Nov. 20

Monteagle Nov. 20

Empress of Japan Nov. 20

Monteagle Nov. 20

Empress of Japan Nov. 20

Monteagle Nov. 20

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE		
For London or Liverpool via ports. (For Liverpool.)		
KANAGAWA MARU	13,500	
INABA MARU	12,500	
AMERICAN LINE		
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Washington.		
SUWA MARU	21,000	Aug. 19
FUJIMI MARU	21,000	Sept. 16
SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE		
(Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)		
YAMAGUCHI MARU	4,500	Aug. 16
YAMAGUCHI MARU	7,000	Aug. 23
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Aug. 27
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE		
(Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)		
YAMAGUCHI MARU	4,500	Aug. 17
CHIKUGO MARU	7,000	Sept. 7
FOR JAPAN		
INABA MARU	12,500	Aug. 23
KOREA TO SEATTLE		
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Sept. 13
FOR HONGKONG		
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Sept. 3
KATORI MARU	19,000	Oct. 2
FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG		
FUJIMI MARU	21,000	Aug. 19
SUWA MARU	21,000	Oct. 22
AUSTRALIAN LINE		
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)		
AKI MARU	12,500	Aug. 21
WAGO MARU	14,000	Sept. 18
NIKKO MARU	19,000	Oct. 16
CALCUTTA LINE		
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)		
BOMBAY LINE		
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)		

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice									
Peking-Mukden Line					Tientsin-Pukow Line				
Mail	Local	Express	Mail	Local	Mail	Local	Express	Mail	Local
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205
235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235
239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239
109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109
191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191
Tientsin-Pukow Line					Shanghai-Nanking Line				
Local	Local	Express	Mail	Local	Local	Local	Express	Mail	Local
716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716
725	725	725	725	725	725	725	725	725	725
145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147
191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109
130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135
154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154
161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144
124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167
183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"									
Conventional Signs.									
300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 = train runs on Thursday only. 230 = train runs on Fridays only.

300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service

S = train has sleep, accom. 1st & 2nd class. s = train has only 1st class sleep, accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The Chin Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

TO HOLD INQUIRY HERE ON KIANGKWAN SINKING

Vice-Admiral Chen To Head Court Soon To Hear Evidence On Collision

An investigation of the collision between the s.s. Kiangkwan of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. and the Hupeh Government transport Chuai, which took place on April 75 last near Hankow, in which the Kiangkwan was sunk, will soon be held before the Chinese Admiralty Court at Shanghai.

The Court will be composed of five naval officers and a Judge Advocate, as required by the Chinese regulations concerning Court Marials. In view of the gravity of the case the Ministry of Marine at Peking has delegated Vice-Admiral K. Chen, formerly Commander of the Yangtze fleet to be president of the Court, aided by four rear-admirals as members. It is expected that many witnesses, both Chinese and foreign, will be heard.

Vice-Admiral Chen was educated at Greenwich College in England and received training in the British navy for several years before returning to China.

MEDICAL CORPS FORMED BY AMERICAN DOCTORS

Plan To Recruit Body By Volunteers Has Approval Of Wilson

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 14.—Received by French Wireless Station.—President Wilson has addressed a letter to the Chairman of the General Medical Board of the Council for National Defense approving the establishment of a Volunteer Medical Service Corps, saying in part:

"I am very happy to give my approval of the plan submitted because of the usefulness of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps and because it gives me the opportunity to express to the medical profession my deep appreciation of the splendid service the whole profession has rendered to the Nation with great enthusiasm from the beginning of the present emergency."

FOOD RIOTS IN SPAIN

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Paris, August 13.—News from Madrid shows that the food riots are occurring in various towns in Spain.

Bolshevik Rule's Collapse Begun

(Continued from Page 1)

ly have considered, in common, the course to be adopted in this state of affairs and have agreed, as a provisional measure of emergency, that a portion of the Japanese troops at present stationed in South Manchuria be ordered immediately to proceed to Manchuria.

"Such a movement of troops has been actuated solely by the spirit of harmonious co-operation between Japan and China in face of the threatening danger and in undertaking the Japanese Government will scrupulously respect the sovereignty of China as well as the rights and interests of the local population. They are happy to believe that the proposed measure will be largely instrumental in promoting relations of mutual confidence and good neighborliness between the two nations."

The Government has issued a statement that, under agreement with China and in view of the danger threatening the border of Manchuria, Japan is dispatching troops from China to send two brigades.

Peking, August 15.—The Government has decided to despatch two brigades of Fenian troops to Manchuria to co-operate with the Japanese under the terms of the Sino-Japanese Military Agreement.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has appointed two additional delegates, Yuan Shun-ping, formerly Chinese Consul at Irkutsk, and Li Shun-chung, formerly Second Secretary to the Chinese Legation at Petrograd, to carry out an investigation into the situation in Siberia.

Tokio, August 14.—Official. The ceremony of landing at Vladivostok was carried out on the morning of the 13th in the presence of the Divisional Commander and officers and the representatives of the Allies. The advance guards of the infantry have already left for Nikolai and are expected to arrive there today.

Since General Semenov's retreat to Manchuria large numbers of Russians have been taking refuge at Hailar, causing an abnormal congestion and a rise in the price of all commodities. The Mayor of the railway zone at Hailar states that the railway employees and other Russians there total 4,000, besides 5,000 Chinese. There has now been an influx of over 12,000 refugees from Manchuria and every available shelter has been offered, in addition to 400 railway cars. The Japanese there are being well cared for but the sudden and abnormal congestion is causing no small distress.

Japanese Mission To Siberia

(Reuters Agency War Service)

London, August 14.—The Tokyo correspondent of the Times in a message dated the 10th, states that a diplomatic mission will be attached to the Japanese expedition to Siberia headed by Mr. Matsudaira, formerly Consul General at Tientsin. The British authorities have already taken similar measures. Mr. Bellby Alston, the Counsellor of the British Legation at Peking, being already in Vladivostok.

Opening Of Parliament Not Highly Impressive

Much Pomp And Ceremony At First Session But Not Much Underneath Them

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, August 12.—All Government offices, principal business establishments, schools and many minor places of business have been closed today to celebrate the formal opening of China's Second Parliament. From the early morning it was evident that something was afoot, for at hundreds of shop entrances, across the gates of all government offices, at the entrances to the hutongs, and in many other places the crossed Republican flags were to be seen; whilst all the pavilions were decorated with artificial flowers, worked in which were various phrases of felicitation. The event is regarded with such importance and so auspiciously that it is literally a red letter day, that is to say, the vernacular newspapers of the city are all printed in red, and the two English-printed newspapers are taking holiday for the day and will not appear tomorrow.

Peking lends itself to display of this kind, and it also lends itself to striking processional display, for its main streets are very wide and very straight, and fine perspective effects are seen. Today has not been exactly a procession day, but a somewhat similar effect has been produced in the main streets leading to the House of Representatives by the long lines of troops guarding the route from the Presidential Palace, the Prime Minister's residence and other important official residences to the House of Representatives. Your correspondent passed along this route between 8:30 and 9 a.m., the latter being the hour at which the members of parliament were to begin to gather for the day's ceremony at the House of Representatives. Being foreigners, myself and another journalist were allowed free passage along the forbidden route, for it was not expected that we concealed bombs or infernal machines of any kind about our persons or in our pockets; but no Chinese was allowed to pass either along or across the route. Even the wide tracks on either side of the central roadway were cleared of traffic, and besides a double line of troops on each side of the street there was a soldier or a gendarme at every shop door, whilst at the entrances to the side streets there were squads of troops holding back the traffic that wanted to debouch on to or across the main road.

In the immediate precincts the precautions against disorder were even more elaborate. The place was packed with troops, and with officialdom in all the hues of the spectacle, and this mass of color was relieved or accentuated here and there by the awkwardly fitting bowler hat and frock coat of some M.P. who believed himself to be very up-to-date. The great majority, of M.P.s, however, were in quiet Chinese dress. Entering the House itself even so early as 9:10 o'clock, one found its public galleries well filled with ticket holders, and as time passed they were filled to overflowing. In spite of the exceptional precautions taken outside, there was much less strictness inside the actual buildings than there was when the National Council was opened last November. Then one was not allowed to take sticks or cameras into the galleries. Today there was at first an embargo on sticks, but this was relaxed and both sticks and cameras were allowed to accompany their owners. Several keen photographers were present and took snaps, and one somewhat distinguished diplomat was seen letting off a vest pocket kodak during the solemnities.

There were half a dozen clocks in the building, no two telling the same time, but at ten o'clock precisely by one of them, the Presidential Guards Band began to play and this was the signal for the beginning of the ceremony. First of all the new members of Parliament themselves began to pass into the body of the hall, and to take up their seats on the floor of the House. At the same time a few super and the stage manager appeared on the proscenium, and scattered important-looking sheets of paper and snappers, just as if for a trial by jury, on the two rows of desks. Then in a few minutes the stage manager opened a door on the O.P. side of the stage and a filed in. It consisted of the whole of the Cabinet, the Prime Minister and the President, with a few

more supernumeraries, such as the Chief of the General Staff.

When everybody was seated, the stage manager called one of the audience on the floor of the House to come on the stage, and he came up much as the member of the audience goes up at the invitation of the conjurer to see that it is a genuine revolver that is going to be fired, or that the box in which he is going to be locked and corded has no false bottom. This gentleman from the floor of the House was the oldest member of the Senate, Mr. Li Chou-tseng, a Civil Governor of Anhwei under the Empire. After a few words of inarticulate thanks to the members for the honor they had conferred on him by asking him to take the chair at this inaugural ceremony, Mr. Li called on the President. The President, who looked much older than when he spoke at the inauguration of the National Council in November, spoke very briefly, and said nothing special. He simply remarked that the two Houses together formed the legislature, and both he and the country had been filled with anxiety during the last twelve months because the calling of the two new Houses had been delayed. It was gratifying, however, to see that the elections had been completed within a few months of the revision of the Election Laws, which fact was "an indisputable proof that the whole country is waiting for a better administration." One of the trustees remarks the President made, and one that it is to be hoped he will not himself forget.

The President sat down in the special chair provided for him and the Prime Minister was called on to deliver himself of his platitudes. There were more of them than in the President's speech, but they were of the same sort except that he harped on the fact that Government and Parliament must work in harmony, and it was no use Parliament being distrustful of the Government. General Tuan's hints in this direction were pretty straight, and he finished by reminding his hearers of an old saying to the effect that one shows the greatest respect for his fellows by giving them advice, and by reminding them of their shortcomings even at a time when they would be expecting flattery. In that spirit he had addressed the new M.P.s. His speech might be summed up in "Go thy way and sin no more."

The Prime Minister's speech at an end, the Guards Band outside played the National Anthem of China, the whole company inside the House rose, and to the crossed flags of the Republic at the back of the stage, and led by the President, bowed in homage before them three times. Then there was a rapid exodus into the brilliant sunshine, the taking of photographs of the historic group, and all was over, except the regular sessions of Parliament, which will come on in due course.

Sin Wan Pao Case Dismissed by Court

The libel action brought against the Sin Wan Pao by the Chinese City Authorities, in which the complainants failed to appear, was dismissed by Assessor Tenney and Magistrate Li in the Mixed Court yesterday. Messrs. Fleming and Davies appeared for the defendant paper.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up				
STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R.	Fast d.
SHANGHAI	7:55	9:10	9:40	12:45
NORTH.....dep.	7:55	9:10	9:40	12:45
ROOCHOW.....dep.	8:10	9:25	9:55	13:00
WUJIAO.....dep.	8:25	9:40	10:10	13:15
CHANGCHOW.....dep.	8:40	9:55	10:25	13:30
TIENTSIN.....dep.	8:55	10:10	10:40	13:45
CHINKIANG.....dep.	9:15	10:25	10:55	14:05
NANKING.....arr.	11:15	12:15	12:50	16:30
PUKOW.....dep.	15:30			
TIENTSIN.....dep.	8:18			
TIENTSIN.....arr.	16:15			
PEKING.....arr.	16:50			

11:15
12:15
12:50
16:30

15:30
8:18
16:15
16:50

R. Restaurant Cars.				
* Comm.				
Weosung Forts to Shanghai North				
WOOSUNG FORTS.....dep.	6:40	8:10	10:40	13:15
KIANGNAN dep.	7:17	8:37	11:17	13:42
SEANGHAI NORTH.....arr.	7:25	8:45	11:25	15:50

Business and Official Notices

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

Head Office, 5 Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai.

71st Monthly DRAWING of \$3,000, PREMIUM BONDS.

(15th of August, 1918.)

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with the conditions endorsed upon the Bonds, the undermentioned reimbursements, of the total value of \$17,501 representing 25% of \$70,004 being premium on 5,797 Bonds for the month of August, were drawn on the 15th August, 1918, at the Head Office of the Company 5 Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai, in the presence of Messrs. W. BREEN and SOH YOH-YANG, two hundred other BOND HOLDERS, Mr. M. REBELMAN, Director and Messrs. SETH, MAN-CHIAU & CO., Auditors.

The reimbursements drawn will be paid on and after the 16th August, 1918, at any of the following places:—
SHANGHAI—5 Avenue Edouard VII.
TIENTSIN—INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY, 45 Rue De France.

HANKOW—Messrs. ANDERSEN, MYER & CO., LTD., 11 Rue d'Alsace.

CANTON—Messrs. GERIN DRE-VAUD & CIE, Shanghai.

3 Bonds at \$3,000 Each Numbered

2 Bonds at \$1,000 Each Numbered

2 Bonds at \$300 Each Numbered

2 Bonds at \$300 Each Numbered

2 Bonds at \$300 Each Numbered

1 Bond at \$1,767 each numbered 1174

1 Bond at \$832 each numbered 4033

1 Bond at \$300 each numbered 3859

1 Bond at \$300 each numbered 3593

1 Bond at \$160 each numbered 3569

and 561 bonds at \$12.00 each.

31 1155 2156 2158 4144 4817

32 1168 2141 2255 4147 4818

38 1160 2146 2257 4148 4825

42 1169 2178 2303 4156 4839

51 1184 2197 2324 4161 4840

65 1192 2201 2327 4163 4850

71 1197 2211 2334 4170 4852

91 1202 2232 2337 4174 4854

100 1232 2232 2350 4187 4866

107 1244 2242 2354 4187 4875

108 1250 2242 2356 4187 4884

120 1258 2247 2360 4198 4886

124 1264 2249 2365 4201 4908

126 1272 2261 2370 4206 4920

141 1285 2280 2380 4208 4951

146 1292 2279 2382 4233 4956

150 1300 2276 2412 4235 4966

172 1306 2286 2425 4241 4967

177 1309 2287 2426 4245 4982

184 1321 2210 2472 4250 4988

206 1332 2312 2475 4252 4994

216 1338 2332 2478 4253 5005

222 1332 2336 2482 4254 5019

232 1353 2336 2482 4254 5019

242 1363 2339 2508 4265 5036

244 1368 2348 2524 4269 5037

250 1396 2352 2526 4286 5046

252 1424 2352 2526 4286 5046

258 1432 2387 2541 4306 5052

278 1443 2429 2547 4308 5056

284 1446 2441 2550 4315 5066

316 1462 2443 2558 4320 5115

321 1462 2443 2558 4321 5118

332 1468 2450 2585 4332 5122

337 1471 2468 2596 4345 5127

359 1477 2480 2608 4346 5145

362 1490 2489 2612 4350 5153

384 1506 2509 2624 4358 5162

400 1521 2530 2642 4359 5167

447 1529 2534 2645 4367 5169

456 1534 2541 2648 4371 5170

472 1542 2548 2653 4385 5187

497 1546 2579 2663 4387 5205

501 1556 2583 2667 4389 5211

513 1556 2611 2669 4399 5218

527 1589 2638 2675 4418 5250

542 1590 2640 2690 4436 5257

546 1592 2659 2696 4442 5258

554 1606 2672 2701 4444 5293

558 1609 2675 2711 4453 5295

586 1622 2678 2732 4465 5304

589 1624 2678 2732 4465 5304

604 1641 2679 2734 4475 5306

608 1642 2685 2748 4476 5309

614 1650 2688 2759 4494 5311

638 1651 2711 2772 4495 5316

650 1655 2724 2777 4497 5319

670 1659 2742 2790 4502 5342

678 1660 2777 2821 4508 5369

682 1686 2799 2851 4517 5378

692 1694 2809 2860 4522 5385

693 1703 2903 2862 4559 5391

700 1704 2909 2865 4563 5399

716 1721 2927 2897 4577 5400

728 1725 2941 2912 4581 5402

772 1728 2947 2934 4587 5444

792 1781 2964 2988 4590 5448

826 1786 2968 2990 4600 5482

865 1802 2979 2991 4611 5496

873 1806 2999 2992 4617 5537

940 1827 3000 2993 4618 5567

941 1829 3010 2994 4627 5571

946 1850 3014 2998 4634 5572

988 1856 3035 3006 4641 5573

993 1876 3045 3017 4645 5574

1014 1877 3051 3028 4653 5589

1016 1910 3060 3031 4675 5617

1019 1915 3061 3040 4679 5618

1021 1919 3062 3041 4696 5646

1040 1925 3084 3046 4697 5649

1043 1941 3085 3054 4699 5654

1056 1968 3092 3069 4711 5677

1059 2010 3102 3066 4715 5680

1063 2025 3109 3068 4719 5683

1071 2040 3120 3080 4728 5706

1100 2062 3123 3081 4737 5719

1102 2064 3125 3086 4738 5731

1108 2069 3126 3098 4745 5737

1112 2075 3142 3112 4761 5754

1115 2077 3143 3117 4762 5757

1126 2079 3148 3124 4782 5781

1145 2128 3165 3126 4802 5789

1146 2131 3184 3127 4809

1149 2132 3187 3141 4811

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership

Notice is hereby given that the partnership hitherto existing between Harold Latham and Charles Reginald Christopher Latham, both of Singapore, trading under the firm and style of Latham & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the 30th June, 1918.

All debts due to or by the above mentioned firm of Latham & Co., will be collected or paid by the said Harold Latham, who will continue to carry on the business under the same style and firm as heretofore.

Singapore, July 16th, 1918.

Signed HAROLD LATHAM,
C. R. C. LATHAM.

Chow Tzu Kong BOOK STORE

REMOVED

From 241a Szechuen Road to
111 SZECHUEN ROAD

19007

Notice to Consignees

Notice is hereby given that a fire took place in Godown No. 25 China Merchants' Lower Wharf in the night of 12th inst. and cargo ex our s.s. Fengyang Maru arrived here on the 5th inst. and Nanyang Maru arrived here on the 12th inst. from Hankow has been damaged by fire and/or water.


A list of damaged cargo is open for consignees' inspection in the Manager's office at the Lower Wharf and/or in the under-mentioned office.

THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.

18998

NOTICE

On August 12th, our coolie, King Ki Chang, lost one Bill of Lading No. 3 calling for 5 cases of caps

marked  and No. 6229/33

Shanghai

ex S.S. "YAMASHIRO MARU"

Voy. No. 16. The public is hereby

warned negotiating the above said

B/L as it has been declared null

and void.

THE WING ON CO.

(Shanghai), Limited.

18997

DRINK

Sparkling Pure

Aerated Water

Order books upon

application to

The Eastern Syndicate

General Managers

128a Szechuen Road

Phone 3255

18947

THE MANAGEMENT ANNOUNCES

THE GRAND OPENING

OF

THE NEW WORLD

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7TH.

COME and SEE

THE SUBWAY

which joins the two buildings. This stupendous

work lies 25 feet below the road surface.

NEW ATTRACTIONS! SIDE SHOWS!

DANCE HALL

Circus, Cinema, Artistes from Peking, etc.

Cold Drinks and other Refreshments.

Foreign Band in Attendance.

BRING YOUR FRIENDS!

BUBBLING WELL ROAD, NEXT TO RACE COURSE.

18976

BILL SMITH

It may be that there are products superior to Elephant Head French Peppermint, but they are not to be procured on this market.

ASK BILL!

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants,

Building Contractors—

Engineers' Supplies.

A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

19007

Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and

Green Wire Cloth.

17997

TURKISH BATH

and Massage establishment, fat people reduce and benefit your health. We also cure rheumatism, nervousness, sciatica, gout, lumbago, neuralgia and alcoholic and nicotine poison.

15 years' experience in U.S.A.

Prof. I. K. SETO.

Tel. N. 2763. 25 North Szechuen Road.

19007

Finest Egyptian Cigarettes

from

FORAVANTI & CHIMENZ

Port Said

per 100

Sultan (Large gold tipped) ... \$3.50

Sultan (Cork medium size) ... \$3.00

Non Plus Ultra (Large plain) ... \$2.00

Non Plus Ultra (Gold small) ... \$2.00

Extra Fine (Plain medium size) ... \$1.75

Naturel (Plain medium size) ... \$1.50

Samsoun (Plain medium size) ... \$1.50

Fatma (Small for ladies) ... \$1.00

Samples upon application to

The Italian Trading Company

4B-Peking Road. Tel. C. 2737.

18857

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the provisions of

Rule 34 a General Meeting of

Voting Members will be held at the

Grand Stand on Monday, the 19th

day of August, 1918, at 6 p.m. for

the purpose of considering the mat-

ter particulars of which are given

in the Notice calling such Meeting

now affixed to the Notice Board in

the Grand Stand.

By Order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,

Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

12th August, 1918.

18985

MILD STEEL ANGLES

Recently arrived—